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THE CONTRIBUTION OF DOSAAF MEMBERS IN THE KUBAN

[Following is a translation of an article by V. Tregubenko in Sovetskiy Patriot (Soviet Patriot) No. 76 (2403) Moscow, 21 September 1960, page 2.]

Already in the course of several years DOSAAF organizations in the Kuban have been undertaking the training of personnel of mass technical specialties for the needs of the domestic economy.

A noteworthy improvement in the training of technical personnel took place in 1957 after the decision of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government to transfer technical equipment to the ownership of kolkhoz farms. Life itself brought out the fact that there was a demand facing our organizations -- help the kolkhoz farms in the training of personnel needed to service the huge stock of various types of machinery and equipment at the disposal of the artels.

The initiator of this project was the local DOSAAF organization of the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in the Labinskiy Rayon. In the course of three years those of the Labinskiy Rayon have exceeded their plans and socialist obligations in the training of technical personnel. Each year in the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin they train 400-500 technical specialists. They are seeking application not only on their own kolkhoz, but also in the virgin lands, in industry, and in the projects of the Seven Year Plan.

In the first half of the present year those of the Labinskiy Rayon trained 80 tractor drivers, 161 motor-diesel operators, 110 electricians, 57 radio-telegraph operators, 31 radiotelephone operators and other specialists -- a total of 495 persons -- in technical courses and circles in local DOSAAF organizations.

The DOSAAF committee carefully worked out the plan for training technical specialists in the winter of 1960-61. In accordance with this plan, approved by the Party organization and kolkhoz administration, the training of the following people is envisaged: 80 tractor drivers, 40 full-time truck drivers, 80 motor-diesel operators, 120

electricians, 80 radiotelephone operators and other technical specialists.

Undoubtedly this plan will be successfully fulfilled. For this purpose all the facilities of the kolkhoz are at the disposal of the DOSAAF members. The committee has six trucks, six motorcycles, three tractors and three internal-combustion engines, for teaching purposes as well as sufficient quantities of educational literature, posters, etc.

This last year, the bureau of the Krasnodar Kray Committee of the Communist Party, having studied the experience of the DOSAAF member of the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, recommended that it be imitated by all the kolkhozes and sovkhoses of the Kuban. The decision of the bureau of the kray committee of the Communist Party rendered great aid to our local regional organizations of DOSAAF in the expansion of the project to train personnel of mass technical specialties.

The successful work in the training of technical personnel in the Kuban is to a considerable degree explained by the fact that the committees of DOSAAF are conducting this work in close contact with the Komsomol and by joint effort are solving the general problem of raising the level of technical knowledge of our youth. At the end of last year in a series of rayons -- Slavyanskiy, Primorskiy-Akhtarskiy, Bruykhovetskiy, Beloglinskiy, Tikhoretskiy, Novo-Titarovskiy -- unified plenas of the kray committees of DOSAAF and the Komsomol met on the questions of training personnel of technical specialties and on the question of developing technical sports.

All of this permitted improvement in training technical specialists for the domestic economy. During the first half of this year thousands of truck drivers, motorcyclists, tractor drivers, motorists, electricians and radio operators, whose knowledge is valuable in various branches of domestic economy were trained in courses, circles, and amateur technical clubs within committees of DOSAAF in the kray.

In training personnel in technical specialties one can see that the following are outstanding: the Vyselkovskiy, Tikhoretskiy, and Beloglinskiy rayon organizations of DOSAAF. Under the direction and with the daily help of Party organizations in close contact with Komsomol and trade union organizations, these DOSAAF collectives conduct great and fruitful work in propagandizing technical knowledge among village youth and ably prepare machine-operator personnel.

In the Bruykhovetskiy Rayon, for example, 2151 people

were trained in various technical specialties in six months -- more than 20% of the members of the rayon organization of the Society.

Ever fifth member of DOSAAF in Shcherbinovskiy rayon and every tenth in the Novo-Titarovskiy, Vyselkovskiy, Tikhoretskiy, and Beloglinskiy rayons acquired a technical specialty.

Many other organizations of DOSAAF energetically and successfully direct the training of technical specialists. In the artel "Mayak" of the Kushchevskiy rayon (the representative of the DOSAAF committee is Comrade Andreyko), in the past half year more than 90% of the kokhoz workers have mastered the specialties of tractor and driver of motorcyclist.

However, together with leading organizations providing a working example there are backward collectives. For example, in the Kanevskoy, Belorechenskoy, Pavlovskoy, Tempyukskoy, and Oktyabr'skoy rayon organizations of the Society, technical study embraced 4% of the members, and in the Uspenskiy rayon organization of DOSAAF (the representative of the rayon committee is Comrade Hurchenko), in the past few months there was not one single technical specialist trained.

DOSAAF committees in these and several other rayons work as in the past and do not imitate the experience of front-rank organizations and do not fulfill the requirements which experience itself suggests to them.

In some regions the matter of quality in training technical specialists, especially truck drivers, has turned out unfavorably. In the Psebayskiy, Sovetskiy, Novo-Pokrovskiy and some other rayons only about a third of those studying in courses for truck drivers pass their exams the first time, and for the remainder exams must be repeated.

Some attempt to explain the low quality of study by a shortage of student material and the low qualifications of teachers and instructors. But is it not obvious that these inadequacies are first of all the result of the weak organizational work of our committees and their representatives?

Experience has convinced us that in every region of our land one may successfully carry on the training of technical specialists and develop the technical aspects of sport as the decision of the Fourth Plenum of the Central Committee of DOSAAF requires.

Recently we had a plenum of the kray committee of DOSAAF in which summaries of six-months' work in the train-

ing of technical personnel by organizations of the Society were advanced. The plenum set a task -- the training of tens of thousands of technical specialists in the course of 1960-61. Not less than 30% of these will be truck drivers, tractor drivers, motorcyclists, motorists, electricians, radiotelegraphists, and experts in radio and television.

Is this task beyond our capacity? DOSAAF members of the Kuban employing accumulated experience may not only fulfill but even exceed the plan outlined for training technical personnel. But for this it is required that committees decisively improve methods and display greater initiative, self-discipline, and steadfastness in their work.

The implementation of the decision of the Fourth Plenum of the Central Committee of DOSAAF means in our opinion that committees of the Organization must first of all review the plans for training technical specialists in every city and rayon, at every enterprise, kolkhoz and sovkhoz. These plans must be set by calculating the present need for technical personnel and must be worked out with the leaders of Party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations as well as with the organs of domestic economy which are so vitally interested in the training of this personnel.

We must devote greater attention than heretofore to the future development of technical sports. Experience shows that the most complicated ones may become genuinely popular if there is augmentation by successful organizational work. An outstanding example of this is the first Kuban star motorcycle relay-race taking place this year. In this race 3,122 motorcyclists will participate, 1,820 of whom will ride their own cycles. In preparing for this relay-race alone, 130 motor-sportsmen of the third category were trained.

The kray committee of DOSAAF employs every means to attain a sharp rise in the training of technical specialists and in the development of technical sports. A broad system of continuous technical courses is being created within committees of local and rayon DOSAAF organizations; there will be more rayon amateur technical sports clubs, and there is a greater drawing of permanent clubs toward rendering aid to local organizations of DOSAAF for training technical personnel.

But all problems cannot be solved on the spot. It is necessary to regulate decisively the equipping of DOSAAF organizations with teaching aids, posters, complete units of spare parts for motor vehicles and motorcycles, and other scarce materials necessary for the development of technical

studies and sport. The trade organizations of our kray are not handling this matter well. The Central Committee of DOSAAF should take the necessary measures for the regulation of furnishing collectives with the above-mentioned materials.

DOSAAF members of the Kuban pledge to do their utmost to fulfill honorably the decisions of the Fourth Plenum of the Central Committee of Dosaaf and to make their contribution toward strengthening our country's economic and defense capacity.

V. Tregubenko

Representative of the Kray DOSAAF Committee

Krasnodar

REGULATING THE WAGES OF AVIATION WORKERS

[Following is a translation of an article by
I. Snigireva in Sovetskiy Patriot, No. 84
(2411) Moscow, 29 October 1960, page 2.]

In our soviet land all is done for the well-being and happiness of the individual. The historical resolutions of the 21st Party Congress, planning a grandiose program of stepped-up communist construction in our country, were filled with concern for the individual. After the 21st Congress and in accordance with its decisions the Party and Government have put into practice a series of measures directed toward a future rise in the standard of living and cultural level of the populace. The decision to abolish taxes on workers' and employees' wages and the law on the shift in 1960 of all workers and employees to a seven and six-hour working day -- these and other measures are brilliant testimony to the indefatigable concern of the Communist Party and Soviet Government in improving the welfare of the people and in satisfying in every way possible its ceaselessly growing material and spiritual requirements.

Aviation workers in our country are shown constant care and attention. Wages of workers in the civil air fleet are presently being adjusted. This measure has a direct relationship to the workers of aviation study organizations in DOSAAF. It is being expedited for purposes of increasing workers' material incentive in the development of air transport, improvements in utilizing aviation technology, and increase in the profits of work in sub-units, enterprises, and civil aviation organizations with a view toward the future growth in labor productivity and improvement in the standard of living of workers in aviation.

The adjustment of wages in the civil air fleet is being conducted on the basis of principles which are general for all branches of the national economy. One of these is the socialist principle of payment for labor, that is, remuneration for labor in accordance with its quantity and quality.

Up to the present time wages in civil aviation have been regulated by departments and this has created an unjustified differentiation in salaries.

In flying clubs, aviation sports clubs and other instructional aviation organizations of DOSAAF, wages for proizvodstvennyy nalet (production flight) and bonuses for high labor results were not envisioned. The wage level of technical air crew personnel and also of workers and employees was lower than the wage level of the same type of workers in the Main Administration of the Civil Air Fleet.

Under new wage conditions, the regulation of wages of workers is envisioned for the fourth quarter of this year in transport aviation and aviation of special application in the civil air fleet regardless of departmental subordination, as well as wage regulation for workers in the training of flight and technical personnel in sub-units of the Main Administration of the Civil Air Fleet in the USSR Council of Ministers and DOSAAF.

The proper organization of aviation workers' wages in instructional organizations of DOSAAF will facilitate the raising of material incentives for improving the quality of training students and sportsmen, for graduation on schedule as well as for increasing the flying safety.

The official pay rates for flight personnel are being increased considerably and are being determined in relation to the type of airplane (helicopter) and category of worker. This stimulates the raising of qualifications and transition of air personnel to new technology. For the establishment of official pay rates for pilot-instructors, their category and type of plane is taken into consideration.

In connection with this, in our Society a classification of flight and instructor personnel will be introduced. In assigning categories, the nature and difficulty of the flight to be made and the type of plane are taken into consideration. Also envisaged is flight pay which will form a significant percentage of the total earnings of flight-instructor and flight-command personnel. In addition, the amount of pay for proizvodstvennyy nalet will depend upon the type of aircraft (helicopter) and difficulty of the flight to be made. Depending upon the difficulty and nature of the flights (transport, with trainees, the execution of flight maneuvers, etc.) they are divided into several groups.

Inflexible rates have been established for proizvodstvennyy nalet for members of flight crews; these are fixed percentages on the basis of the wages of the ship's commander (first pilot) and are determined by the role of the crew member on the flight.

The wages of management personnel, technical-engineer-

ing workers, office workers and junior service personnel of aviation instruction organizations are based upon the same principles as the wages for these categories of workers in other branches of the economy. Needless to say, under these new wage conditions the official pay rates for these workers will be raised considerably.

A bonus system for workers of flight instruction organizations is being set up. A monthly prize award is envisaged for the leading staff of engineer-technical workers and flight-instructor personnel for high quality and accident-free fulfillment of the flight training plan without costs in excess of estimates.

In the wages of flight-command personnel of flight instruction organizations, apart from the official salary rate and bonus, flight pay will be included.

Substantial changes have been introduced in the system of wage payment for technical personnel and workers directly concerned with servicing aviation equipment and preparing it for flight. This has been introduced because technical progress in civil aviation and the use of new types of aircraft in DOSAAF demand more profound theoretical knowledge and practical experience than has heretofore been possessed by workers servicing aviation equipment.

The fulfillment of work in the technical servicing of planes, helicopters and gliders is connected with physical labor. Taking this into consideration, the wage-rate fixing of technical personnel has been conducted on the basis of a worker-scale reflected in the Wage-rate Qualification Manual for Professions of Workers and Technical Personnel of Operational Units of Aviation Repair and Industrial Enterprises of the Main Administration of the Civil Air Fleet. The provisions of that Manual are even being extended to flight instruction organizations of DOSAAF. Concrete requirements for technical personnel are laid out in the Manual, in particular the availability of highly theoretical and practical training. Instead of existing pay rates, hourly wage rates are being introduced according to category assigned on the basis of the Wage-rate Qualification Manual.

For technical personnel and workers directly concerned with servicing aviation equipment, the introduction of a bonus system is envisioned. Prizes will be awarded for high-quality flight maintenance of aviation equipment and for maintaining aircraft servicing on an established schedule based upon conditions of norm-production fulfillment or monthly norms.

It is characteristic that in connection with the new

wage conditions, salaries of workers in flight instruction organizations are increasing by 20-50%. From the moment of shift to the new system, payment for long-service increments will be abolished.

The regulation of wages of workers in the civil air fleet is a new manifestation of concern by our native land for our Soviet flyers. This measure calls upon aviation workers of the Civil Air Fleet and DOSAAF for new increases in labor, for an urge to attain future successes in servicing flying equipment, for a mastery of complicated modern machinery, and for increased quality of trainee and sportsman instruction.

I. Snigireva,
Instructor of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of
Aviation Workers

FOR THE COMMON CAUSE

[Following is a translation of an article by
A. Meladze in Sovetskiy Patriot No. 85 (2412)
Moscow, 23 October 1960, page 2.]

In the boundless expanses of our native land inspired creative work is in full swing. In carrying out the historic resolutions of the 21st Party Congress, the workers of the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the Communist Party, are ever striving for new successes in all sectors of the national economy. At enterprises, construction projects, kolkhozes and sovkhozes socialist competition burns ever brighter for a worthy greeting of the 43rd Anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

The workers of the capital of Georgia -- Tbilisi -- approved this great holiday with great successes. Industry has fulfilled the eight-month plan ahead of time. The Seven Year Plan republic fund has seen deposits of tens of millions of rubles. The battle for future progress in technology is developing successfully. Tbilisi workers, scientists, engineers and construction workers have created several of the newest highly productive machine tools, types of machinery, and instruments.

In developing of the city economy and in raising the technical and cultural level of the workers, a large role is played by public organizations, including DOSAAF. In the past years the city organization of the Society, under the direction of Party organs, has accomplished much work. Many thousands of the Society's members, having received training in technical specialties in DOSAAF courses and circles, are now selflessly working at various enterprises and are making their contribution to the successful fulfillment of the Seven Year Plan. Organizing various mass undertakings and sports competitions, the collectives of the Society aid the workers in physically hardening themselves and in intelligently and usefully spending their leisure.

The regulations of DOSAAF state that the collectives of the Society work under the leadership of Party organs and with the cooperation of soviet, Komsomol, trade union

and other public organizations. How are the Tbilisi city and rayon soviets of workers' deputies aiding the DOSAAF organizations in successfully carrying out the tasks facing them?

We have established business contacts with DOSAAF organizations. DOSAAF collectives conduct much work in training personnel for mass technical specialties. City and rayon soviets of workers' deputies are allotting to them facilities for classes and are helping to create a supply of necessary technical materials. For example, the Leninskiy Rayon DOSAAF Committee, with the aid of the city soviet and the rayon executive committee has received 12 rooms in which classes have been equipped for radio hams, glider and parachute enthusiasts, as well as laboratories for airplane and ship modelling, and training method rooms for PVO. Rooms have also been used by other technical groups, and sports teams.

Recently the rayon executive committee passed a resolution to allocate quarters to accomodate an amateur sports club in which automobile, motorcycle, radio ham, motorboat, and other sections are being set up.

Upon the decision of the Leninskiy rayon committee of the Party and with the active cooperation of the executive committee of the rayon soviet, with the efforts of society a parachute tower has been built -- all this without expenditure of state funds. Deputies of the city and rayon soviets V. Dzhandzhgava, I. Zerkidize, N. Kizivadge and others helped the rayon DOSAAF committee raise public enthusiasm for the construction of the tower and for finding the required funds and materials.

The executive committee of the Kalinunskiy Rayon Soviet (representative E. Salykvadze) allocated 80 square meters of land for DOSAAF training projects. Great help has been rendered to DOSAAF collectives by the Stalinskiy (representative -- Tevdoradze), Oktyabr'skiy (representative -- Petrosyan) and other executive committees of rayon soviets. Taking into account the requirements of the Society's members, they are allotting areas for shooting galleries and gas fumigation chambers and are cooperating in the provision of training equipment.

When the city DOSAAF committee displayed initiative in the formation of automotive schools for the mass training of driver personnel and the development of technical types of sport, the city soviet of workers' deputies supported that fine beginning. Funds were found and quarters were allocated for classes, a garage and warehouse. We likewise cooperated in acquiring vehicles.

City and rayon soviets of workers' deputies are

rendering DOSAAF organizations aid in teaching the adult population in PVO and in water safety. Right now the DOSAAF city committee is organizing the training of public instructors to teach the people the program of "Ready for PVO," stage II. The executive committee of the city soviet is briefing the rayon soviets and the directors of institutions and enterprises, so that they will render every possible aid in the teaching of instructors, will allocate authoritative and educated personnel, and will grant facilities for the activities of club groups.

Several deputies of soviets themselves are participating in teaching PVO to the public. There are many examples of their active participation in this great and important matter. Deputies of the Samgorskiy Rayon Soviet, P. Shoshiashvili and A. Sirachi, not only are the initiators in creating PVO circles but also are capable public instructors. In the program "Ready for PVO," stage I, each of them taught 150 persons. Deputy of the Stalinskiy Rayon Soviet, G. Elbakidze, taught more than one hundred workers of a plywood mill.

Much aid in propagandizing knowledge about PVO is being given by deputies-workers of medical institutions. They go before workers, employees, and housewives with lectures and conduct programs in methods of recruiting public instructors. Among these activists are the chief of the medical-epidemic station of the Kalininskiy District, Kristavi, deputy of the Stalinskiy Rayon Soviet, Dr. A. Sepashvili, chief physician of the Leninskiy district department of health, Melkadze, and others.

In our city there are many educational institutions, schools, and institutions of culture and enlightenment. The city soviet, through its departments, facilitates the strengthening of its ties with DOSAAF organizations. The departments of public education render great aid to rayon DOSAAF committees in creating circles for airplane and ship modelling, radio hams, and parachute and rifle sports in schools. In a number of schools and educational institutions, courses and circles operate to train truck drivers, motorcyclists and motor mechanics. Directors of schools furnish them equipment. The extensive network of DOSAAF technical clubs facilitates the polytechnical instruction of students and develops in them labor skills.

Upon the instructions of the city soviet, clubs, theaters, and parks grant DOSAAF organizations wide use of facilities for propagandizing aims and tasks of the Society. In prominent places exhibits are organized reflecting the activities of DOSAAF collectives and films are shown on the heroic traditions of the Soviet people, their military might and the patriotic activities of the Society. Meetings are

arranged between the youth and participants (heroes of the Soviet Union) in the Civil War and World War II.

A truly gratifying fact should be noted. In a number of collectives of the Society, especially those under the auspices of apartment houses, deputies of soviets are elected by DOSAAF committee leaders. One must say that they have justified the confidence placed in them by the DOSAAF people. In the Stalinskiy Rayon, for example, one of the apartment house management collectives of DOSAAF is directed by Deputy Evgeniya Davydovna Byrchiladze. Under her direction things are going very well. She has attracted dozens of housewives to membership in the Society and has provided PVO instruction for all citizens.

The deputy of the Ordzhonikidzevskiy Rayon Soviet, N. Slavinskiy, ably directs mass-defense and sports activities in Soyuzdorproyekt. With the help of an active he attracted to membership in the Society almost all workers of the enterprise and organized technical circles and athletic teams. All of these examples point to the fact that the soviet has a great responsibility in rendering aid to DOSAAF collectives. The Tbilisi City Soviet of Workers' Deputies is taking measures so that henceforth it will render the city organization of the Society active aid in the successful fulfillment of tasks placed before it.

A. Meladze

Representative of the City Soviet of Workers' Deputies
Tbilisi

ON THURSDAYS AT 1630 HOURS

[Following is a translation of an article by Yu. Blednov in Sovetskiy Patriot, No. 90 (2417), Moscow, 10 November 1960, page 3.]

On Thursdays, when the electric clocks in the corridors of the Ivanovskiy "Giprotekstil'prom" show 1630 hours, on the designers' tables, together with sketches, design documents, and arithmometers, notebooks appear with summaries, gas masks, medicines, and study aids. The time has arrived for instruction in PVO groups.

Three months ago the workers of the institute began with mastery of the "Ready for PVO" program, stage II. The training of the members of circles to carry out collective action at the center of destruction takes place in several phases. 105 persons have already met the standards in all subjects of the new program.

The representative of the DOSAAF committee of the institute, N. S. moylov, is well known in the city as one of the best activists among DOSAAF members. He is the representative of a PVO section in the Stalinskiy rayon committee of the Society. Yu. Kosaurov, who graduated from the VVS Higher Engineering School, heads the institution section.

The institute contains trained groups of qualified public PVO instructors such as for example, L. Kuryatinkova, L. Lobov, L. Tochilov, E. Chizhova, and others. In May, when the last group of trainees satisfied the requirements of the "Ready for PVO" complex, stage I, the DOSAAF committee decided to have individual team competition for first place in the institute in all the phases of the program. Eighteen teams entered in the contest for the challenge prize. The competition was a good way of checking the quality of instruction. All participants showed substantial knowledge and the ability to apply it in practice. The victors were rewarded. The Heat Engineering Department won the cup. In the individual tally the first prize was awarded to engineer, T. Kapustina.

When the beginning of training in the "Ready for PVO," stage II, became known, the DOSAAF committee directed 15 instructors for additional training in the oblast PVO

school. Comrades Samoylov and Kosaurov undertook the responsibility of replenishing supplies.

At first the instruction had its shortcomings. For example, instruction on the subject "actions by the population in seeking out wounded, rendering first aid and removing them from the scene of destruction" was given by Doctor Z. Nikishova for -- 15 minutes. At least two hours had been planned for this. The next day this fact was discussed by the DOSAAF committee. At its urgent request the instruction was repeated.

The majority of the trainees show great interest in the study of the new complex, especially the third and fifth subjects which are accompanied by a demonstration in the use of devices for detecting the presence of chemicals and radioactivity, and special methods of extinguishing fires. All trainees of the circles acquired excellent knowledge and experience in combating the devastation of an air attack, which was demonstrated with visual aids in the concluding studies.

After roll call and familiarization with the initial situation the group goes to the site. While one team, armed with sieve-stretchers, shovels, and twig brooms, fulfills the first requirement (decontamination of the sector "contaminated" with liquid drops of chemical agents.) the second prepares for the second requirement.

Donning gas masks and taking the necessary equipment, the team goes to the sector designated by blue flags. Its task is to make a passageway for the removal of people from the site "contaminated" by radioactive materials.

Trainees V. Davletbayev and A. Kozlova amply water from watering pots a path about a meter wide. Behind them V. El'tsov, L. Avvakumova, and S. Efremov sweep the damp dust aside with brooms. The others carry water in pails.

The passageway is ready. Comrade Davletbayev reports the completion of the exercise.

But what has happened? The command is heard, "As you were!"

It turns out that the passageway was not marked with a sign. The negligence is corrected and only then does the instructor, E. Chizhova, record the decision of the selection commission in the journal.

These activities were not the last for everyone. Trainees N. Ivanova, T. Kiselevna, and V. Gotgetrey have not fulfilled the third and fourth requirements. Well, they will have the opportunity to study these subjects once again in other groups and will appear once more before the commission. There will be none who have not met the standards of the new program in "Giprotekstil'prom." The initiative and energy of public PVO instructors are a guarantee of that.

Yu Blednov Ivanovo

TRAINING CENTER CONSTRUCTED

[Following is a translation of an article by
V. Baulin in Sovetskiy Patriot, No. 91 (2418)
Moscow, 13 November 1960, page 2.]

It was at the beginning of summer. Near a building in which instructional organizations of DOSAAF in the city of Cherepovets were quartered, the representative of the city DOSAAF committee, V. Pyatigorskiy, and director of the local PVO school, reserve officer M. Teslenko, met. They started a conversation.

"We should solve the problem of training public instructors for the 'Ready for PVO' program, stage II," said Comrade Pyatigorskiy.

Comrade Teslenko thought for a moment and then answered:

"Yes, there is a great deal of work ahead. This program is much more complicated than the first. I think it is necessary to build a center for PVO. Look, over there, near Sheksna -- roughly a half hectare of empty land. You will not find a better place for a training center."

The workers of the city PVO school, together with activists from the local DOSAAF organizations, went to the construction site. During their free time from work they worked indefatigably and enthusiastically. The work turned out well. The director of the PVO school, M. Teslenko, a former carpenter built the doors and window frames. Young DOSAAF members of the nearby collectives helped to build the training center. They obtained beams and boards and joined the construction parts.

Other PVO enthusiasts did not stand on the sidelines either. Comrades R. Kovalev, M. Schetchikov and others, armed with shovels, dug a foundation for a trench shelter. I. Chelyadinov helped them. But then difficulties arose; there were not enough materials. The enthusiasts went off on a search. One could find them in the reception room of the executive committee representative of the city soviet and in the offices of the economic directors.

In one place they received several cubic meters of

boards and slabs, in a second place -- concrete slabs, and in a third place -- a crate of nails. Now axes and hammers knock away once again at the construction site and there are streams of fine sawdust under the saws.

The training center has gradually begun to assume final shape. Already a well has been dug for water transfer to "the center of fire." The activists have made a framework for the well. It was more difficult to build a model of the two-story building. This took about two months. DOSAAF electricians from one of the local enterprises wired the training center. Not long ago the workers of other PVO schools and organizations of the Society had a look at the center.

"A remarkable structure!" was the unanimous opinion. Equipment for studies was immediately acquired: ropes, hawsers, shovels, picks, fire extinguishers, dummy materials and instruments for detecting chemicals and radioactivity. Training of public instructors in the "Ready for PVO," stage II, is at full speed in Cherepovets.

V. Baulin

(Special correspondent of Soviet Patriot).

Cherepovets,

Vologodskaya Oblast'

GOOD DEEDS OF INHABITANTS OF THE KONSTANTINOVSKIY SETTLEMENT

[Following is a translation of an article by
A. Amelin in Sovetskiy Patriot, No. 91 (2418),
Moscow, 13 November 1960, page 2.]

On the outskirts of a settlement where only a short time ago there was an out-of-the-way wasteland, a spacious building now rises with a signboard "Amateur sports-technical club of the local DOSAAF organization of the Konstantinovskiy Brick Factory." Let us go through the building. Three doors lead from the entrance into the building: straight ahead is the room for teachers and instructors; to the left and right are spacious classrooms. The classrooms contain all the necessary facilities for training truck drivers and motorcyclists: cut-away motors, gear boxes, instruments, unit assemblies, posters and schematic diagrams. The facilities have electricity.

The yard, surrounded by a wooden fence, is equipped as a lot for trucks, tractors and motorcycles. All of this has been built with the resources of the community and the hands of DOSAAF members of the factory who have shown much initiative and inventiveness and have done much planning. "We built our club using the method of peoples' construction," proudly said the representative of the club, Mikhail Stepanovich Kokin.

In 1946, having returned from the army, reserve officer Kokin organized courses for truck drivers in the settlement. At first it was difficult: classes were held in a basement; there were no vehicles for practical training and there were not sufficient training facilities.

Simultaneously with the training of truck drivers, tractor operators and motorcyclists, activists headed by Comrade Kokin doggedly built up a training supply base. In 1948 the first old truck was acquired. It was worn out, but thanks to good care it has been preserved to the present day. New trainees use it for their first exercise. Gradually seven trucks, four tractors and three motorcycles were acquired.

After a few years, Mikhail Stepanovich proposed building a special structure for classes. This proposal was supported by the Party organization, DOSAAF committee, factory trade union committee and factory board. They helped to obtain the necessary building materials.

The factory director, Viktor Andreyevich Fesenko, a civil engineer by profession, took an active part in this community project. He allocated a bulldozer to clear the land and often went to the construction site to give advice on how the work might best be handled. The factory construction technician, Anatoliy Fedorovich Kozhevnikov, helped a great deal with his advice and consultation.

Supported by the entire community, DOSAAF members constructed a good-quality building and a well laid-out yard in a few months. They worked in a friendly and organized fashion. Each one considered it a matter of honor to make his contribution to the structure. The DOSAAF group under the leadership of trainee Myl'nikov worked especially well in the construction of walls and placement of heaters. Ivan Chernobylov, Leonid Ryachev, Aleksandr Maslyukov, Ivan Karpov, and Nikolay Kukanov showed themselves to be real shock workers. Incidentally, they are now working on a garage and a main water-storage tank.

It was a happy day when studies were transferred to the new spacious quarters. New possibilities were opened for work. Soon the studies were reorganized into an amateur technical sports club. For the direction of its diverse activities a council was established, the elected representative of which was the plant director, Comrade Fesenko.

In the year beginning with the day of the club's establishment three groups of professional truck drivers and six groups of motorcyclists were graduated. In December of this year the graduation of another group of truck drivers is anticipated. The workers of the State Motor Vehicle Institute rate the knowledge of the pupils highly.

Favorable conditions have been established in the club for the studies of DOSAAF members. Experienced and qualified teachers and instructors are attracted to give lectures and conduct practical studies. Teachers Dorofeyev, Petrov, Mitrofanov, Sal'nikov and Kalashnikov enjoy great respect among the trainees.

Specialists willingly answer the invitation to teach in the club. Here the educational process is well established and is organized by Mikhail Stepanovich Kokin, an experienced teacher and expert in auto mechanics. While teaching the students, he studies as well: this year, Comrade Kokin completed the fifth semester of the Faculty of Mechanization of the All-Union Agricultural Correspondence

Institute.

Konstantinovskiy Rayon is located far from the railroad. It is about 100 km from the settlement, the administrative center of the rayon, to the nearest station. The truck, auto, tractor, and motorcycle are the main modes of transportation here. Day and night, hundreds of various vehicles travel about the roads of the region. Motorcycles alone, owned by workers of the rayon, total more than 1,500.

The club has acquired great fame. People come to study here not only from nearby kolkhozes and sovkhozes but even from neighboring rayons, -- the Bagayevskiy, Veselovskiy and others. For the coming year the club has planned to instruct five or six groups of professional truck drivers and eight groups of motorcyclists. In comparison with this year the graduation of drivers will increase one-and-one-half times. This will increase the role and significance of the club even more.

Together with teaching students, sports activities are also conducted here. The club helped the organizational committee of the Spartakiad for technical types of sports conduct two regional tournaments for motorcycle stunt driving. Seventy-eight motorcyclists participated and used their own vehicles. Seven of them fulfilled the requirements for the third sports category.

There are still many unsolved problems before the club, but the main goal has been reached: the club has been established, it operates successfully, and it has every opportunity to operate even better.

The experience of those of the Konstantinovskiy settlement is extremely instructive. Having established an amateur sports-technical club, they have given a good example of business-like reorganization of activities in relation to the resolutions of the Fourth Plenum of the Central Committee of DOSAAF.

Amateur clubs similar to the one in Konstantinovskiy settlement can and must be established in every rural area.

A. Amelin

Correspondent, Soviet Patriot
Konstantinovskiy Settlement
Rostovskaya Oblast'

WHEN WORDS DO NOT MATCH DEEDS

[Following is a translation of an article by
L. Chisty in Sovetskiy Patriot, No. 95, (2422)
Moscow, 27 November 1960, page 3.]

The DOSAAF organization of the Primorskiy Kray, at its conference in January of this year, undertook the responsibility of drawing into the ranks of the patriotic Society no less than 50% of the adult population. Considerable time has passed since then. How are those of the Primorskiy Kray fulfilling that obligation?

A study of the situation on the spot shows that the work in drawing workers into the ranks of the Society is going unsatisfactorily. DOSAAF organizations of the Primorskiy Kray as in the past are considerably behind in the matter of drawing people into the Society from the many kray and oblast DOSAAF organizations of the RSFSR. In the kray only 17% of the adult population has been drawn into the ranks of the Society. In a series of cities -- for example, in Vladivostok, Ussuriysk, Artem, Suchan, Nakhodka, and Arsen'ev -- obligations undertaken by committees for growth in the ranks of DOSAAF have been only 15-20% fulfilled.

Things are even worse in agricultural areas. Here no more than 8-10% of the workers are in local DOSAAF organizations. Nine district DOSAAF collectives have not been organized up to the present.

How can one explain the poor development of the Society in the Primorskiy Kray? First of all it can be explained by the fact that the DOSAAF organizations of the kray are doing little to put into practice the resolutions of the Fourth Conference of the Society and Third Plenum of the DOSAAF Central Committee for purposes of fulfilling obligations.

When one familiarizes himself on the spot with the activities of DOSAAF committees for the growth of ranks in the Society, he comes to the conclusion that DOSAAF organizations underestimate this most important sector of work. Several committees regard serious deficiencies indifferently and even attempt to justify slow growth. For

example, in the Shkotovskiy Rayon (representative of the rayon DOSAAF committee -- I. Naximov) there are only 5,000 DOSAAF members, even though the growth potential here is at least 35,000. At a repair plant only 12% of the workers are in DOSAAF, and in a fish combine -- only 19%. There are organizations which contain only five or ten persons.

Nevertheless, the representative of the DOSAAF rayon committee, Comrad Naximov, is completely satisfied with such a state of affairs. Moreover, he expresses doubt as to the possibility of fulfilling the obligations assumed at the kray conference of DOSAAF on the problem of membership growth in the Society. It is clear from Comrade Naximov and his frame of mind that it will be difficult to expect any improvement in the campaign for membership increase in the territory.

Experience shows that where committees seriously regard the work for growth among the ranks of the Society, good results are achieved. And on the contrary, where this work is underestimated, DOSAAF organizations remain small. Here are examples. In mine 25/26 in the city of Suchan (the representative of the DOSAAF committee -- Comrade Bodrikhin) 80% of the workers are DOSAAF members. And in mine 3-ts of the city of Artem (representative of the committee -- Comrade Sychev), the Society contains no more than 25% of the workers and employees. And the following fact is a telling one. On the ships of Far Eastern Navigation the majority of the members have joined the volunteer Society, but in the port of Vladivostok DOSAAF organizations have few members.

Poor growth can also be explained by the fact that committees of the Society conduct organizational work badly and often substitute bare appeals and the issuing of numerous directives.

The workers of the territorial DOSAAF committee often go out to cities and rayons but they do not take up the matters of growth as they should. For example, Goryachev, Gonchar, Arkhangel'skiy, Konovalov, and others visited the city of Ussuriysk, Shkotovskiy and Spasskiy rayons, but after their trip the matter of attracting workers into the ranks of the Society did not improve. This has happened primarily because the workers of the territorial DOSAAF committee have not drawn upon the strength of the Komsomol, the trade union and other public organizations and the many-membered actives for the solution of this problem.

The experience of progressive DOSAAF organizations of the Primorskiy Kray shows that where words are followed by deeds results become a reality. At the plant where the

representative of the DOSAAF committee, Engineer Shul'-zhitskiy works, and in the sovkhos "Razdol'noye (representative of the DOSAAF committee -- deputy director Zagvizdkin), propaganda work is being strengthened by painstaking organization work. Committee workers and activists are doing this directly in the shops of plants and in the brigades and units of the sovkhos. After talks are given, many workers express a desire to join DOSAAF. These people are given membership cards on the spot.

Party, Komsomol, and trade union organizations rendered much aid to the committee in its work. All of this was fruitful. In the course of two weeks the DOSAAF organization in the plant tripled in membership. Unfortunately, in many DOSAAF committees of the kray there is not enough of this concrete, purposeful propaganda and organizational work where activists of the Society go to every worker, every kolkhoz worker and every employee. While they continue to substitute direct organizational work among the masses with the publication of more and more resolutions, there will be no improvement in the growth in the ranks of the Society. In order to draw workers into the ranks of the Society it is required that everyone be concerned: committees and their staffs, DOSAAF clubs, PVO schools and the large active of the Society.

A reason for the poor growth of the Primorskiy Kray DOSAAF organization is the lack of serious regard on the part of several committees for the registration of members. Here from time to time, without any basis, hundreds of DOSAAF members are removed from the rolls. In the Ivanovski Rayon, up to the beginning of this year, there were 1,544 DOSAAF members and, according to the statistical report of the rayon committee on 11 July, there were only 660 persons. What is the matter? Where are the remaining 900 members of DOSAAF. The picture in the Lazovski Rayon is similar. In the kray the practice has been for each new representative of the DOSAAF rayon committee (in one year alone there were 17 replacements) to begin work by taking an inventory of the organizations of the Society and not attempt to maintain the membership total. The kray DOSAAF Committee is indifferent to such an incorrect practice.

The existing inadequacies in growth in the Primorskiy Kray are expressed in the work of the DOSAAF collective, especially in the organization of technical study and sports. However, the kray committee of the Society has not drawn the necessary conclusions. It has not forced the attention of the DOSAAF committees to this important sector of work and has not attracted to this work the public organizations of the kray and the many activists.

The Presidium of the Central Committee of DOSAAF indicated in a recent resolution the serious lag on the part of the Primorskiy Kray organization in carrying out the resolutions of the Fourth Congress of the Society on the growth of the ranks of DOSAAF. The Primorskiy DOSAAF organization has every opportunity to overcome this lag in the near future. It is only required that the sense of responsibility of directors be raised and that members of committees and sections, propagandists and agitators be mobilized for the solution of this problem, and most of all that the level of organizational, instructional, sport and propaganda work be raised as required by the resolutions of the Fourth Congress of DOSAAF.

L. Chistyy

KOLKHOZ ACTIVISTS ARE CONDUCTING CLASSES

[Following is a translation of an article by
A. Barayev in Sovetskiy Patriot, No. 95 (2422)
Moscow, 27 November 1960, page 2.]

A truck with a brigade of agitators from the Batyrevskaya PVO School drove up to a building in which the district DOSAAF committee was quartered. "Will you receive guests?" asked the leader of the brigade of agitators, A. Krylov, turning to the representative of the district DOSAAF committee. "We have come to help in the training of public instructors in kolkhozes." "You are most welcome," the representative of the district committee answered. "Let us get right down to business. For a beginning we recommend that you go to the kolkhoz 'Probeda.'"

Within an hour the brigade of agitators was at the main farmstead of the kolkhoz. The order of studies for instructors was arranged and agreed upon. The representative of the agricultural artel management promised to render the brigade all means of support. PVO instructors M. Gafurov and P. Mishin organized a mobile PVO exhibit for kolkhoz workers. With considerable interest the inhabitants familiarized themselves with the visual-aid materials on modern means of attack from the air and measures for defense against these means by employing the standards of the "Ready for PVO" program, stage II. The instructors discussed the purposes of the instruments for detecting chemicals and radioactivity and showed how to use them.

In the evening studies with the public instructors began. Kolkhoz activists and teachers from local schools gathered on the school premises. The leader of the brigade of agitators, the director of the PVO school, A. Krylov, acquainted those present with the first subject of the program -- the purposes and tasks of local anti-aircraft defense upon the threat of attack and destruction from the air. Then the second and third subjects were developed.

The following day the fourth subject was studied -- the actions of the population in seeking out the "wounded," rendering first aid and removing them from the "scene of

destruction." Instructor M. Gafurov directed these exercises.

Participants were divided into teams, with five men on a team. M. Ukhvarkin's team did the best in performing the fourth standard. The public instructors also learned to use instruments for detecting chemicals and radioactivity. Within a few days, 35 instructors were trained at the kol-khoz. Presently they are directing PVO studies in brigades and farms. All participants are joined in groups of ten households. Instructors V. Patov, N. Tikhonov and others have organized study in the new program very well.

The Batyrevskaya PVO School was established only recently, but its collective was able to develop the work successfully in training public instructors in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The training of instructors for the new program in the Yal'chikskiy and Komsomol'skiy rayons has been completed. In the near future this work will also be completed in the Shermursskiy Rayon.

A. Barayev
Village of Shemursha,
Chuvash ASSR

ENORMOUS, INVINCIBLE POWER

[Following is a translation of an article by
M. Fridel'man in Sovetskiy Patriot, No. 96
(2423) Moscow, 30 November 1960, page 2.]

The Fourth All-Union Congress of DOSAAF obligated the committees of the Society to assure the training of the entire adult population in PVO circles and to aim for every citizen to possess the necessary knowledge and practical experience for defense against means of mass destruction and air attack. Fulfilling these tasks, the DOSAAF collectives in Moscow have mostly completed the training of the population in the program of activities, "Ready for PVO," stage I, and are now beginning the training of workers in a new program.

In this effort great credit belongs to public instructors. In the DOSAAF collectives of the capital there are hundreds of genuine enthusiasts -- people who, with a love for their work, carry knowledge of PVO to the masses. DOSAAF PVO instructor, Engineer G. Denisov, enjoys great authority among the workers of the Scientific Research Institute of Metal-Cutting Machine Tools. He conscientiously undertakes the tasks entrusted to him. In the course of the past few years Denisov has taught PVO methods to more than 1,000 persons. The studies undertaken by them are both interesting and instructive. Presently, together with other DOSAAF instructors, Comrade Denisov is training a collective of an institution according to standards in the "Ready for PVO," stage II, program.

M. Kirova, instructor of industrial training of the "Red Rose," Combine, takes an active part in conducting PVO studies. She has trained many people in PVO measures. Recently DOSAAF members of the combine elected Comrade Kirova to the committee of the local organization. V. Smigla, senior electrician of the Central Inter-City Telephone Exchange has proved himself a fine DOSAAF instructor. He taught 470 people according to the standards of "Ready for PVO," stage I, and is taking active part in the organization and conducting of PVO competitions. For his active work he was awarded a certificate by the Moscow City DOSAAF

Committee.

The success of PVO studies depends to a great deal upon the public instructors. The greater the knowledge and practical experience of the public instructor, the better he masters training methods and the greater the successes of his listeners. The majority of the committees of local DOSAAF organizations of enterprises, institutions and schools put people of higher and secondary education, reserve officers, and people able to conduct high-level training of the public in study groups, into the instructor posts. They have undergone preliminary training in PVO Schools.

A considerable role is played by the correct organization of the training process and its financial and logistic support. The leaders and command-instructor staff have done much work in the material and technical equipment of training centers. With aid from the public, schools have been equipped with good classrooms, prepared visual aids, stands, posters, and photo showcases reflecting the nature and content of every stage of PVO.

In order to conduct practical training in PVO schools, various means are employed to imitate poisonous materials, centers of fire and destruction, etc. In a number of rayons -- Dzerzhinskiy, Krasnogorskiy, and others -- training sites and areas have been equipped and practical training is conducted.

Great attention is devoted to the public instructors' mastering skills in methodology. In PVO schools special training aids are made available to help the instructor. Special racks contain literature which may be employed to better equip the instructor for activities by recommending suggested plans for the conduct of training in study groups. New training aids for PVO are shown, and descriptions are given for preparing imitative means and methods to be used. In PVO schools consultation is held widely. In the past ten months of this year alone about 2,000 consultations have been conducted with several thousand public instructors.

Groups of instructors get together to exchange notes on experiences in training the public in study groups. Moreover, such gatherings are periodically organized both on the rayon level and on the level of large primary organizations. These gatherings of public instructors were very interesting in the Krasnopresnenskiy Rayon. 260 activists participated in them. They listened to a report given by the representative of the district DOSAAF committee, Comrade Silenko, about the role of the instructor in training the population for PVO. Much useful advice was given by participants in the meetings. Certificates by the

district DOSAAF committee and mementos were awarded to the best instructors for active work.

Similar gatherings were held in the Proletarskiy, Leninskiy, Dzerzhinskiy, Timiryazevskiy, and other rayons in the capital. PVO schools render instructors aid in training methodology and support them with training supplies. They are allotted gasmasks, protective clothing and other supplies used in the course of instruction, for temporary use.

All of the work in training methodology with PVO instructors and the popularization of the latest experience of the best among them aids in improving the quality in training the people for PVO and helps to attract greater masses of workers to these activities. The public instructors are a great irreplaceable force for disseminating PVO knowledge among the public. They must be carefully educated and more actively attracted to this important and worthy task.

M. Fridel'man,
Commander-Instructor of the City PVO Schools
Moscow

INSTRUCTIVE STUDIES

[Following is a translation of an article by
B. Mendeleyev in Sovetskiy Patriot, No. 96
(2423) Moscow, 30 November 1960, page 2.]

Leaden clouds hover over the city. From the Volga a cold wind blows. Despite the bad weather, participants of groups of public instructors at the Gorkiy PVO school came in high spirits for practical studies. Study is conducted on the outskirts of the city near an apartment house under construction. The studies are being directed by a reserve officer, M. Kirdyanov, an experienced person who knows his material. For more than 30 years he served in the army and went through the ranks from private to soye-dinnyi commander. After going into the reserves, Kirdyanov became an activist of DOSAAF and a director of a PVO school.

A group of public instructors has gone up to the "center of a direct hit." Kirdyanov and his students are in protective clothing and gasmasks. Teams proceed to carry out the mission according to the "Ready for PVO" program, stage II. The first exercise in the decontamination of "the contaminated area" is carried out by a team headed by a worker from the city executive committee, V. Sergeyev. The team is directed to the "contaminated" area. Instructor Kirdyanov notes the time. All members of the team act quickly and capably. The work is performed excellently.

The team headed by reserve officer I. Klement'evym carries out the exercise in decontaminating the "contaminated area" very well. The team of Komsomol member A. Mamayev sets to work on first aid. With the aid of an extension ladder and rope the members of the team climb down from the second story of a building contaminated by radioactive substances.

The team of R. Ashina was assigned the task of conducting a search of the ruins and rendering first aid to victims. During the course of the exercises the teams exchange roles.

All exercises are carried out successfully. The command is given: "Remove gasmasks!" There is a short break. Then the leader of the class gives a new command. The group completes a march in gasmasks and undergoes gas fumigation in a mobile chamber.

B. Mendeleyev,
Reserve Officer
Gor'kiy

MEMBERSHIP DUES

[Following is a translation of an editorial in Sovetskiy Patriot, No. 97, 4 December 1960, page 3.]

In connection with the introduction of the new price scale and the enlargement of the monetary unit, the Central Committee of DOSAAF announced that as of 1 January, 1961 the entrance fee and membership dues for members of DOSAAF and the cost of the membership card forms would be priced according to the following scale:

- Initiation fee -- 10 kopecks
- Membership dues -- 30 kopecks per year. For students in secondary schools, vocational and railroad schools, factory-plant training schools and housewives -- 10 kopecks per year.
- Cost of the membership card form -- 5 kopecks.

The Central Committee of DOSAAF also considered the question of the plan for organizations of the society to collect membership dues for 1961. In view of the All-Union Spartakiada in 1961 for technical sports and other mass undertakings, as well as an expansion of training technical cadres and category athletes, which makes it necessary to further strengthen the material-technical basis, the Central Committee of DOSAAF obligated the DOSAAF committees of republics, krais, and oblasts to strengthen mass organizational work directed at receiving membership dues in time. Each local organization should strive to ensure fulfillment of the planned receipts of membership dues in the first months of the year.

In accordance with the regulations of the society, it is recommended to the republic, kray, and oblast committees to put at the disposal of the rayon and city committees up to 20% of their resources from a fund separate from dues as soon as possible after the fulfillment of their assigned dues receipt plans.

The Central Committee of DOSAAF required from the committees unconditional observance of the established in-

structions of the procedure of membership dues collection. It is categorically forbidden to deny the local organizations of DOSAAF their allotted share of the membership dues and give out membership stamps instead of these funds; to deprive the rayon and city committees of the right to spend at their own discretion the membership dues collected in excess of the yearly plan; to count as part of the fulfillment of the membership dues plan receipts from sale of equipment and other earmarked receipts.

Persons who violate the regulations on the financial activities of the local organizations, rayon and city committees, as well as those who condone such violations, shall be held strictly accountable. The auditing commissions of the republic, kray, oblast', city rayon and local DOSAAF organizations are to keep a sharp eye on the regulations and instructions on collection of membership dues, to check the speed of fulfillment of dues receipts plans and the funds for cash membership card forms.

SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY

Following is a translation of an article by
V. Sokolov in Sovetskiy Patriot 4 December
1960, Page 2.

For a long time the DOSAAF committee of the Leningrad leather tanning combine "Marksist" was unsuccessful in properly adapting the education of the workers and employees to defense measures against weapons of mass destruction. This occurred because the members of the committee of the society themselves and its representatives did not have the necessary skills for this and the district DOSAAF committee did not provide them with daily and, most important, skilled assistance.

Once a temporary deputy-chairman of the Vasileostrovskiy Rayon committee of DOSAAF, Yevgeni Ivanovich Yakovlev, came to the director of the DOSAAF collective at the enterprise. He carefully familiarized himself with the work of training the combine workers in the methods of anti-aircraft defense. Then, in cooperation with the DOSAAF committee of the enterprise, he worked out a series of measures directed at eliminating shortcomings. In the first place it was decided to form a group of active, able-bodied, well-trained persons -- engineers, technicians, officers, reserve and retired -- to aid the leaders of the PVO classes.

With this goal in mind, as a first step Y. I. Yakovlev submitted this problem for the approval of the management and party, komsmol, and trade union committees and conducted meetings and discussions in the shops and departments of the combine on the importance for each worker of our country to master the methods and means of defense against weapons of mass destruction. Yakovlev conversed privately with many workers and employees. Soon almost all the leather tanners were involved with studies in PVO classes and many entered the ranks of DOSAAF.

The deputy-chairman of the district committee did not confine himself to setting up the work. He visited the enterprise regularly, helped the DOSAAF committee of the

combine strengthen the material basis of the P V O classes and supplied them with the latest visual aids.

And so the work went. After a few months all the workers of the enterprise met the standards of the individual PVO program and now training is being conducted here for the "Ready for PVO" program, stage II.

Reserve Colonel-engineer Y. I. Yakovlev is working with a high sense of responsibility on the assigned task. Great credit is due him, for in the Vasileostrovskiy Rayon this summer the training of the adult population in "Ready for PVO", stage I, was completed. In tens and hundreds of PVO study groups, especially at enterprises such as the Plant imeni Kozitskiy and the Factory imeni Uritskiy, the students are already studying the PVO program, stage II.

Bearing in mind that one man cannot do it all, Yakovlev attaches great importance to the formation and training of a P V O active in local DOSAAF organizations. He spends a great part of the time at enterprises and institutions in the rayon. The deputy-chairman of the rayon committee knows how to inculcate in each activist or PVO section member a dedication to the task assigned.

Yakovlev is always anxious to attract to the PVO section in the rayon DOSAAF committee new members from the many retired and reserve officers and the local intelligentsia, well versed in anti-aircraft defense. At present, the section contains nine enthusiasts such as Engineer-Captain of the first rank, retired, N. I. Gartmanov, reserve colonel V. Y. Vasilev, former veterinary physician I. P. Arbekov, and others. The activists render great support to the deputy-chairman of the rayon committee.

The well arranged mutually advantageous working contact between the PVO section of the rayon DOSAAF committee and the rayon committee of the Red Cross also aids the success of the venture. Almost everywhere in the Vasileostrovskiy Rayon medical subjects in the PVO classes are conducted by doctors - members of the Rayon Society of the Red Cross.

Offices for residential areas are maintained in the PVO section of the rayon DOSAAF committee, for large numbers of housewives and retired persons study in PVO groups. Gorbenko and Vasil'yev are assigned to aid and check the progress of lessons in the anti-aircraft curriculum in the residential sector.

The activities of the temporary deputy-chairman of the DOSAAF PVO committee are varied. It is not beyond the reach of a man with initiative, genuine enthusiasm for DOSAAF work and zeal. Such a person is reserve officer Y. I. Yakovlev. His services to the patriotic society have been

appropriately rewarded. He has been awarded two decorations "For active work", an honorary scroll from the central committee of DOSAAF and several scrolls from the city and rayon committees.

Also working fruitfully in their own noble pursuits are the temporary deputy-chairman of the Moskovskiy and Oktyabr'skiy Rayon PVO committees, reserve officers F. F. Toluldayev and I. T. Tsvik.

The Leningrad organization of DOSAAF accepted the resolution of the Second Plenum (1958) of the Central Committee of DOSAAF which deemed it necessary that the chairman of the rayon and city DOSAAF committees as well as the chairmen of large primary organizations have temporary deputies. The experience of the Leningrad people shows that where this was done a significant improvement in the training of the public in protection from weapons of mass destruction was accomplished.

SCHOOL TEACHERS CONDUCT PVO CLASSES

[Following is a translation of an article by P. Ovchinnikov in Sovetskiy Patriot, 11 December 1960, page 2.]

One of the most important areas of the work of the committees of the Society is the training of the population in PVO methods. In view of this, the Smolenskaya Oblast Committee of DOSAAF was able to recruit urban and rural groups and, in particular, school teachers to instruct the workers in methods of protection from air attack.

In the fall of last year the Smolenskaya Oblast Committee of DOSAAF, together with the department of popular education of the Smolenskiy Rayon, held a conference of school workers at which the question of teacher participation in the work of DOSAAF was discussed. At the conference an address with an appeal was delivered to all the teachers in the oblast to aid the DOSAAF committee in the expansion of popular defense work and, in particular, in instruction of the population in the means of defense from air attack.

The school workers of the Smolenskiy Rayon took upon themselves specific obligations -- to undergo training according to the public PVO instructor program and actively participated in training for anti-aircraft defense.

This initiative was supported by the teachers from Pochinskovskiy, Krasninskiy, Gzhatskiy, Kardymovskiy, Rudnyanskiy, Glinkovskiy, Yartsevskiy, Safonovskiy and other rayons.

Hundreds of school employees took the course for public PVO instructor, stage I.

By decision of the district departments of popular education definite aspects were assigned to the various schools. The directors of the schools turned furnished the teachers with living quarters. The lessons in the PVO classes began in an organized manner, their pace being regulated by the DOSAAF committees together with the school directors. After each lesson was completed, the study group leader would report to the director on the

success of the lesson.

In the process of training the population in the PVO methods the teachers made extensive use of slides, posters and individual means of protection available at the schools.

We note with high esteem the work of an instructor of the society, a teacher at Selestskaya School, A. Moiseyenko, who has taught several groups of kolkhoz workers from the Agricultural Artelimeni Gor'kiy of the Krasninskiy Rayon.

The teachers, K. Dyagilev (Rudnyanskaya Secondary School), V. Gomanov (Glinkovskaya Secondary School) and others, are fine organizers of the PVO studies. They have not only conducted classes but also have assumed active participation in raising the qualifications of the public instructors. Now many PVO instructors -- teachers at Smolensk schools -- have embarked on the lessons of the new program.

The practice of enlisting in PVO people's training programs people from the urban and rural intelligentsia, including teachers, deserves every possible attention and extension.

It is necessary merely that the committee manifest more concern for adding to the knowledge of the public instructors and organize for them interesting PVO lectures and showings of films on subjects of defense.

PUTTING ADVANCED METHODS INTO PRACTICE

/Following is a translation of an article by G. Zapol'skiy in Sovetskiy Patriot, 14 December 1960, Page 2./

For a long time many DOSAAF organizations in Smolensk have been lagging behind with popular training in defense against weapons of mass destruction. Now the situation has changed abruptly. The education of the workers in PVO methods by the individual program is concluded. Training is proceeding according to a new program.

This break-through is accounted for by the fact that the oblast committee of DOSAAF has noticeably improved its organizational activities. They have studied the situation locally and have uncovered shortcomings. A plenum of the oblast committee was held and then there were several meetings of the presidium. In the rayon and city DOSAAF committees, meetings of the most active PVO members were held. The results of these meetings as a rule came to the notice of the local party organs and also of the heads of enterprises, institutions, kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Methods were worked out jointly for improving popular education in the PVO program.

The enlistment of a large group of the society's active members to run the classes played a positive role. A large number of school teachers, medical and other workers joined the ranks of the public instructors, especially in the residential districts of cities and villages.

There are many examples of a similar nature in the work of DOSAAF organizations in the Ukraine, Armenia, the Tatar SSR, Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovskaya, Yaroslavskaia and other oblasts where the popular training in the individual PVO curriculum has also been successfully concluded.

The favorable experience accumulated by many of our leading organizations, schools and PVO groups should be studied in every possible way and put into practice. It should always be remembered that everything new and advanced born in the DOSAAF collectives can be utilized

only when it is widely propagandized. It is not enough if this or that committee merely approves somebody's initiative and appeals for all to equal the best results. It should see to it that the advanced method is made accessible to others. This is why well-planned propaganda is the indispensable condition for an effective dissemination of advanced methods.

It is necessary to give the members of the society in lectures, reports and talks a picture of the essence of positive experience and concrete advice on how best to use it. Many of our chairmen, committee members and activists adhere to this rule.

The Kamenskiy Rayon committee of the Kalininskaya Oblast DOSAAF organizes its work for study and dissemination of advanced methods in a systematic manner (the chairman of the district committee is Starikov.) Here the top committee chairmen of the local organizations and the study group leaders exchange experiences at conferences. The rayon committee holds PVO demonstration lessons on the spot and reports in the press on the leading civic figures, PVO section members, etc.

The activists of DOSAAF can do a great deal in the diffusion of positive experience. An example is the temporary PVO deputy-chairman of the Fruzenskiy Rayon Committee of DOSAAF in the city of Ivanovo, Zubkov. Scarcely a day passes but that he visits some local DOSAAF organization in his rayon and there talks about all that is new that has appeared in the work of the best instructors and study group leaders of the society. Zubkov renders the committee concrete assistance in the application of positive experience in the DOSAAF collectives.

PVO sections of the rayon and city committees of the society are called upon to play a major role in summarizing advanced methods and popularizing them.

Many facts indicate that where PVO sections pay proper attention to the popularization of the methods of advanced DOSAAF collectives and inculcate them in the backward organizations, popular PVO education improves to a great extent.

Under the direction of the head of the PVO school, Filipov, the PVO section of the Leningrad city DOSAAF committee occupies itself daily with the dissemination of whatever is new and advanced. Skilled workers, well versed in methods, are attracted to this venture. Materials in which methods are summarized are examined at conferences, seminars, or at the presidium of the city committee of DOSAAF.

A pamphlet on the experience of the most active

members of the society and the top local organizations was published in 1960 for the PVO sections of the Leningrad committee of the society. This pamphlet was of great benefit to the DOSAAF collectives.

The activities of the PVO section of the republic committee of the Armenian SSR, headed by civic leader U. Gevorkyan, also deserve attention. Careful study of positive experience by the members of this section and introduction of advanced methods to many activities have enabled the organizations of the republic to complete the "Ready for PVO" program, stage I, by the deadline.

Unfortunately, all sections do not yet use this approach. In the work plans of the PVO sections of the Irkutskaya Oblast Committee of DOSAAF, arrangements for study and introduction of advanced methods have not been provided for.

Many DOSAAF committees limit their work on the extension of advanced methods to the reading of reports, and even there the methods are discussed casually, in passing, and they do not use such generally accepted forms of propaganda on the methods as seminars, conferences, exhibitions and the press.

In the job of disseminating positive experience, perseverance and daily organizational work are required. Only under these conditions can the most active PVO members become well acquainted with these methods and achieve their incorporation everywhere.

ASSUME AN OBLIGATION AND FULFILL IT!

[Following is a translation of an article by D. Popel' in Sovetskiy Patriot, 14 December 1960, page 2.]

Ten months ago the Kazakh Republic DOSAAF organization accepted increased socialist obligations. It was decided to effect a sharp improvement in all the work of the local organizations of the society and to improve the training of the technical cadres of mass specialties.

The regular plenum of the Kazakh Republic DOSAAF committee, which took place a few days ago in Alma-Ata, was devoted to a discussion of this question. The question of the progress of the Spartakiada of technical sports was also discussed. Reports by the deputy chairman of the Republic committee, A. Pikanskiy and I. Kaliev bear witness to the sizeable improvement of the work of the DOSAAF organizations in the Republic.

DOSAAF members in Kazakhstan are preparing to meet the coming plenum of the CC of the Party with notable successes. Since the beginning of the year many thousands of drivers of all classes, tractor drivers, motorcyclists, radio specialists, etc., have been trained. The majority of them work in the agriculture of the Republic, mostly in the cotton-growing and virgin land areas. Thousands of DOSAAF members continue their training course so that in the not too distant future they may also become skilled technical specialists.

A number of organizations in the Republic have increased in size by 10%. The material-technical base has increased noticeably. Construction of school and athletic facilities is expanding. This is aided by the timely receipt of membership dues, the total of which has increased twofold in comparison with 1957-58. The number of first-category athletes and masters of sports has doubled.

At the Plenum, the successful work of the Aktyubinskaya Oblast committee of the society (chairman -- G. Kdyrgalyev) and of the Chelkarskiy rayon committee of the Aktyubinskaya Oblast' (chairman -- A. Yesetov) was noted.

The Atyubinsk people fulfilled their yearly training plan for technical specialists to the extent of 148%. The ranks of the Alma-Ata oblast organization grew significantly.

The material-technical basis of the DOSAAF organizations of the Karagandinskaya, Kustanaiskaya and Zapadnorazakhstanskaya oblasts is being successfully established. However, in many oblasts and rayons the accepted obligations have not been satisfactorily fulfilled and the rich resources and potentials for development of such an important party matter as the training of technical cadres have been poorly tapped.

The DOSAAF organizations of Pavlodarskaya Oblast have been particularly delinquent. The leaders of this oblast committee, Rixalev and Tereshchenko, not worrying about achievement, have not been able to develop vital organizational work for fulfilling the accepted socialist obligations. In the oblast, training of 3rd-class drivers has not been organized; no concern has been shown for training category athletes. The yearly task has not even been one-third fulfilled. There are also serious deficiencies in the popular training in the "Ready for PVO," stage I. The Yuzhnokazakstanskaya oblast committee, under the direction of Zh. Kalgimbayev, is also handling poorly questions of training technical cadres and development of technical sports.

In the Republic there are still rural areas where there is hardly 10 to 15% of the adult population in the ranks of the society, and the mass-information, propaganda and athletic organization is poorly run. But the Republic and oblast DOSAAF committees have not yet probed into the reasons for the delinquency of these rayons and have not taken active measures to help them join the ranks of the leaders. This is the chief obstacle hindering the fulfillment of the socialist obligations.

But there has been positive experience in Kazakhstan. Many examples indicate that where the committees devote great attention to organizational work they can explain to the workers the goals and problems of the patriotic society and matters stand better in all respects. For example, in Dzhambul'skaya oblast more than 70% of the adult population has been drawn into the society; in the rayons of other oblasts -- 80 to 85%; and in the Shelkarskiy rayon -- with only a few exceptions -- 100%. In this oblast the problem of training technical cadres is also being solved more rapidly than in other oblasts.

The fact that the training of technical cadres is not combined with the development of technical sports also

also hampers the general upgrading of the activities of the DOSAAF organizations. The number of athletic teams and groups composed of recently trained technical specialists is increasing slowly. This is testified to by the five-month results of the technical sports Spartakiada. Up to now chiefly riflemen have participated and have comprised 85 to 96% of total coapetitors. Of course it is necessary for the rifle sport to develop, but should we limit ourselves merely to this? It should not be overlooked that in the local organizations of many of the districts even rifle competition was not conducted. Reports coming from the oblasts indicate that about 23% of the planned total number participated in the technical sports Spartakiada.

According to the regulation passed by the Republic committee, competitions in the local organizations should be completed by the 1 January. But there is not one rayon which is close to fulfilling this task.

How can we talk of early completion of competition, for example, in the local organizations of the Pavlodarskaya oblast, when the DOSAAF committee made the arrangements for the oblast Spartakiada as late as November? And in Guryevskaya Oblast only ten competitions were held, in which 122 persons participated. Aside from the Spartakiada, it turned out that the Akmolinskaya Oblast committee of the society, trying to disguise the sorry situation in the technical sports, included in its report 76 soccer and volleyball matches played by mythical teams.

We should not pass over the fact that in the speeches of several speakers at the plenum there was no anxiety about the situation, and complacency marked a number of speeches. It is characteristic that even in Kalieyev's address self-criticism was absent. Meanwhile the republic committee was guilty for much of the poor organization of the Spartakiada. Completely incomprehensible was the silence of the chairman of the committee, Tov. Boshayev, whose duty it was to analyze shortcomings in the management of the Spartakiada and to place concrete problems before the participants at the meeting.

F. Gamilovskiy, chairman of the Republic Auditing Commission, L. Golovin, deputy chairman of the republic's Sports Societies Union, chairman of the oblast committees of the society, A. Artykov, S. Rizayev, F. Chechin, and others also spoke during debate following the speeches.

The Plenum passed a detailed resolution. In order to fulfill it and insure further work improvement, it is first of all necessary to subject all activity to the firm rule: you gave your word -- hold fast to it, you assumed a socialist obligation -- fulfill it by the deadline.

IT IS NECESSARY TO DISCUSS THIS

[Following is a translation of an article by
A. Builidov in Sovetskiy Patriot, 21 Decem-
ber 1960, page 2.]

The DOSAAF organizations of the Moscow oblast, in putting into practice the Resolution of the Central Committee of the Party "on the tasks of party propaganda under modern conditions" have considerably improved the educational work of the DOSAAF members. The handling of propaganda about military and military-technical affairs has become more active and the intellectual level of lectures, reports, and talks has risen.

Nevertheless, everything is not satisfactory in our propaganda. In every one of our organizations, there is, unfortunately, some inadequacy in agitator-propaganda work. Not infrequently arrangements are prepared in haste so that the intellectual level and effectiveness lose out. At times propagandists neglect individual work. Similar deficiencies are typical of many of our organizations.

In connection with this I should like to dwell on the major problems of military and military-technical propaganda. Take for example, the lecture work of small local DOSAAF organizations. In the Volokolamskiy rayon, more than 100 lectures were read, chiefly in large groups, during eleven months in 1960. At the same time, of 80 local organizations here 53 are small in size, numbering 20 to 50 persons. In such groups lectures and reports are not given. The same situation may be observed in Lotoshinskiy, Dukhovitskiy and a number of other rayon organizations.

Why does this happen? Because the rayon DOSAAF committees do not, as a rule, pay proper attention to the small collectives. When one points this out to the committee workers, they answer:

"The small collectives in the rayon are not that important . . ."

Such a contention is not to be agreed with. We have quite a few small organizations and to a large extent success in the solution of all problems facing the society depends on them.

No less important a problem is the seasonal variation in propaganda lectures. Recently in the Kashirskiy rayon organization, for example, 150 lectures were given. But if you analyze this, the following picture emerges. There were almost no lectures during the summer, although right at that time work on training cadres for mass technical specialties and the development of technical sports was carried on intensively. Lectures were given for the most part in connection with holidays and important dates. The speeches of a number of propagandists were divorced from the concrete problems worked out by the local organizations of the society. The chairman of the rayon DOSAAF committee, Sitchikhin, who had sent lecturers and speakers to the enterprises, often did not inform them about the state of affairs in the DOSAAF organizations. The propagandists themselves were not interested in the doings of the collectives of the society. The result is that propaganda lectures have not been distinguished for their effectiveness.

I should like to talk a little further about the way every propagandist in the society should be. It seems to me that he should be different from the lecturer of the All-Union society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge. Our propagandist is not only a lecturer but an organizer as well. For this reason the DOSAAF propagandists are formed in sections of mass-organization work and propaganda. They cannot limit themselves to reading lectures or conducting discussions. What is required of them is to probe deeply into the state of affairs in the organizations and help the DOSAAF committee organize the group for successful solution of the problems facing it.

We have such propagandists. One of them is a lecturer from the Klin City Committee of the Society, reserve officer D. Kotov. For him it has become a rule to acquaint himself in detail with the activity of a DOSAAF group before appearing for speeches, lectures, or discussions. This is why his lectures are always loaded with facts, exciting and hitting home with the audience. After he finishes his lecture, the propagandist stays around for awhile, carries on frank discussions with the audience, answers their questions, focuses the attention of the DOSAAF people on deficiencies, the present tasks, and helps resolve them. For example, Kotov, not only gave lectures and reports at the artificial fiber combine but also helped the DOSAAF committee of the enterprise uncover and remove deficiencies in work.

In my opinion, the DOSAAF propagandist should be like T. Kotov. He is committed to skillfully combining

activity with the daily organizational work for the strengthening of the society's ranks and is always concerned with the effectiveness of his talks.

Let us take the problem of broadening and consolidating working contacts with other public organizations. Now most likely there is not a single committee chairman who does not understand the importance for DOSAAF organizations to cooperate with trade unions, Komsomol and cultural-educational institutions, various scientific and sports societies, and with the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies. Everyone naturally understands also that it is necessary to use radio and mobile film units for the propaganda goals and tasks of DOSAAF.

However, at present this is not extensively applied in all organizations. Many of our committees and mass organization work and propaganda sections do not display great activeness in establishing contacts with other organizations of the society. They are waiting, for the time being, for someone to come forth from the Komsomol, the plant committee, or the labor club and offer their aid to the DOSAAF committee. But it is not proper to wait for this. The committee members themselves should make an effort, for example, to introduce mass defense measures into the plant club, to see that the subjects of our society are included in radio broadcasts, to have exhibits of DOSAAF books put in library showcases, etc. Now, unfortunately, even in our top rayon and city organizations -- Kaliningrad, Zhukovskiy, Zagorskiy -- this is not done.

Sports competitions, as is well known, are one of the most important, most effective means of propagandizing the goals and tasks of DOSAAF. In some areas, this is not taken into account.

In Shakhovskiy Rayon this summer motorcycle contests for handling skill were held. Considerable expense was incurred in organizing them. However, there were no spectators at these contests. They took place unnoticed in the rayon and left no trace on the organization: only in the plan did a single mention appear: fulfilled.

This is not an isolated case. In organizing contests, the DOSAAF committees should at the same time take measures to inform the whole population of the city or rayon. Only under these conditions can the competitions attract the attention of the broad masses to our society. Here is an example. The Taldomskiy rayon committee of DOSAAF, having planned rayon motorcycle sport contests, did everything in its power to inform the workers of the city and rayon about it. They announced the forthcoming contests in the local newspaper and made several radio announcements. Posters were placed around town.

These contests, in which 50 motorcyclists participated, took the form of a rayon sports holiday for the youth, at which thousands of persons participated. They proved of great interest to the broad masses and were of great public benefit. After the contests, the training of technical cadres in the rayon improved and the number of motorcyclists increased, swelling the ranks of the society.

I have touched upon a few problems of the propagandist's work in the DOSAAF organizations. I think that the society's propagandists should supplement my statements on the pages of our newspaper by sharing their own experiences. This will foster further improvement in all the agitator-propagandist and mass defense work in the DOSAAF organizations.

A. Gulidov
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IN FRIENDLY WORK:
LETTERS FROM A PVO SCHOOL

[Following is a translation of a serial article by V. Sokolov, Sovetskiy Patriot 21, 25, and 28 December 1960, pages 2 of each issue.]

Every day DOSAAF organizations further develop public training in the standards of "Ready for PVO," stage II. As is known, the training of students in PVO classes is conducted by public instructors. The quality of instruction depends first of all on mastery of the methods and ability to organize correctly the learning process. The task of the PVO schools is to give the class leaders deep understanding and to impart to them thorough methodological skills. The letters published below from the PVO school in the Stalinskiy Rayon in Kharikov discuss the way this group handles this important task.

1.

Having read out the list, the commander-instructor of the PVO school, Naum Grigoriyevich Zuyev noted with pleasure that nobody in the new group was late for the beginning of classes. This meant that they were serious about the study. It could not have been otherwise. Almost the whole group is comprised of former PVO class leaders of the preceding anti-aircraft defense curriculum.

"So, Comrades, let's get going." Naum Grigorievich picked up a summary and acquainted the students with the subject of the lesson and the aims of the course. "Today you will learn how to conduct practical lessons in PVO classes on rescue work in the center of the devastation area."

After a detailed discussion of the types and methods of rescue work the commander-instructor led the group to an instruction area. In a friendly manner the students picked up the training equipment: crowbars, spades, pickaxes, gaff hooks, stretchers, cables, ropes, safety belts and signal flares.

Here the group is divided into teams. The introduction is given. First of all a reconnaissance of the devastation area must be made. This assignment is entrusted to a group of workers from the Fifth Shoe Factory, Yevgeny Azarov, Ilya Petrovich Kurchenko, Galina Aleksandrovna Kravets and Roza Abramovna Mel'nikova. Wearing gasmasks, the engineer patrol inspected the area. Yevgeny Azarov goes first. With the aid of a 20-meter rope Mel'nikova and Kravets secure him. At Azarov's direction, Kurchenko, bringing up the rear, sets out the signal flares and marks all the dangerous places with flags.

The rest of the teams observe attentively the work of the first. When the reconnaissance is completed a general analysis of its results takes place. "What mistakes did you notice in the actions of the engineer patrol?" asks the commander-instructor. At once several hands go up. Not the slightest slip could be concealed from the alert eyes of the others.

"Azarov, as the head of the patrol," says construction man Aleksei Gerasimov, "did not make an accurate measurement from the main check point to the rubble." "Right! And why is an accurate measurement necessary?" "It is very important. The faster the rescue party finds a way into the rubble, the faster will aid be rendered to the victims."

Dina Abramovna Soroka correctly observed that Mel'nikova and Kravets did not pay attention to the leader's signals. The lessons were started out on the right footing. The people knew: only in this way, without the slightest simplification of the conditions and by working through every action could their knowledge and skills be firmly ingrained. And for this reason they conducted themselves actively at the lessons as if feeling personal responsibility for the success of the training of the entire group.

The second team is assigned a new problem -- carrying the "victims" out of the rubble. This is the work of Selim Nofin, Pavel Mashchenko, Aleksander Yatsenko and Ivan Serikov. The young men from the Kharikov Conditioner Plant also cope with the assigned problem fairly well. These fellows work ably and dextrously clearing entry into the rubble. It is evident that here each understood his part. It is not surprising to learn that the head of the team, Selim Nofin, is an engineer and the rest all have secondary education.

The entry into the rubble is cleared. Now through a narrow hole (a small frame knocked together from some ordinary slabs serves the purpose) the team leads the "people" out and carries out the "victims" on stretchers.

Once again the general discussion on the errors committed by the team. After all the students have expressed their observations, the commander-instructor decides to repeat the exercise. This time the actions of the rescuers are almost flawless.

"Off gasmasks!" They remove their masks, their faces flushed. There is no doubt that it is hot work.

"Very well," concluded Naum Grigoryevich. "Now you have stretchers available. But how would you carry out victims if there were no stretchers?" The gaze of the commander-instructor falls on Mashchenko. The latter answers with assurance. "For that you can use things at hand, for example, wide boards, sheets of plywood, sprung doors, shutters; there might also be something lying around to fashion straps with."

The commander-instructor is satisfied that the students have mastered one of the basic methodological requirements: do not reason abstractly but think concretely and associate every situation of the training program with an example of its practical application in the conditions of one's own factory, plant or institution.

The "reconnaissance" party reports that a victim was discovered among the rubble, pinned beneath a heavy metal beam. The third team is directed to help him, under the direction of a worker from the conditioner plant, Ivan Ivanovich Bannik.

Ella Gol'denberg and Sima Khmel'nitskaya stand on either side of the beam-end and place crowbars cross-wise underneath. The girls alertly follow the signals of the team leader. He gently lifts the dummy by the shoulders and takes it under the arms. Maria Yeliseyeva Kokoreva fixes the position of the beam on the victim's legs. Bannik gives a signal. Sima and Ella slowly begin to lift the beam. But why like this? Why when the victim must be extricated from beneath the beam as quickly as possible?

Yes, the novice would certainly proceed in such a manner. But the girls know that under such conditions speed can result in tragedy; the sharp jerk of the beam upwards brings forth an excessive surge of blood into the legs and this as a rule causes ruptured blood vessels.

"Do it yourself" -- this is the principle to which Naum Grigorievich adheres in developing each subject. Such a method of instruction is also to the students' liking. They split up into new teams. All the teams take turns in repeating each exercise covered in the program. The students have mastered the methods of disaster rescue work.

V. Sokolov, Special Correspondent, Soviet Patriot
Kharikov

IN FRIENDLY WORK:
LETTERS FROM A PVO SCHOOL

[Following is a continuation of the article by
V. Sokolov in Sovetskiy Patriot, Moscow, 25
25 December 1960, page 2.]

2.

The following day, before the beginning of the first lesson, the commander-instructor decided to conduct a brief interview on the subject covered. This could have been done yesterday; however, Naum Grigoryevich deliberately changed the analysis of all lessons to morning.

"It is better that way. The trainees in their leisure can think over the essence and meaning of each exercise better," he says. "Thinking over the performance of the teams during instruction, they not only can recall their mistakes but can also draw the necessary conclusions." The experienced teacher pursued yet another goal. This method allowed him to begin the next lesson and immediately attract the students and encourage their activity.

"Who wishes to relate his observations?" asked Zuyev. Immediately a young lad in a protective military pea-jacket raised his hand; he was Komsomol member Pavel Mashchenko, who had been a soldier and now was a worker in the conditioner plant. He spoke in detail, showing that he had obviously thought things through as he should have:

"The first team, in my opinion, committed a serious error in preparing to scout the rubble by not acquainting itself with the wiring diagram of the bombed-out building. It could happen that the rescue crew would need to disconnect some section of the electric wiring. But how can this be done without knowing the location of the knife-switches and light switches?"

Naum Grigoryevich nodded with approval: indeed, a correct observation! Pavel adds: "There is another shortcoming, But here the trainees are not at fault; the PVO workers are themselves to blame. The dummy was put together poorly and was much too light. And this, regardless of what you say, leads to certain arbitrary decisions in working

out rescue methods."

Again a voice of approval was heard: "Correct, Mashchenko! Good man!"

Ivan Ivanovich Bannik noticed various mistakes in the work of his comrades: "The 'scouts' did not place the warning signs clearly and they worked listlessly." One could see that the last observation had offended someone. Galina Kravets did not hold back: "They said that it was not necessary to hurry! . . ." "That is true; hurrying is not necessary during study time. And it is harmful," retorted Ivan Ivanovich. "But you worked slowly and sluggishly."

The second team did not escape errors either. The experienced public PVO instructor, shoe factory worker Dina Abramovna Soroka, having trained many people according to the standards of the individual program, pointed out that in making the passageway from the rubble the team did not extend the protective shield all the way to a safe spot.

Ivan Ivanovich Bannik was also brought under fire. The third team, which he headed, did part of their work without gasmasks because the senior member of the team did not give the necessary command in time.

Now it was easy to pass on to the next subject. "The subject of today's instruction," says the commander-instructor, "is 'Steps Taken by the Population in Extinguishing Fires.'" The public instructors attentively listen to the story about the special features of extinguishing fires arising as a result of an atomic blast and the means and methods of extracting people and equipment from burning buildings. Then the students ask the teacher questions, to which he gives detailed answers, turning to the many posters which, by the way, were prepared by the PVO school workers themselves.

Now the trainees depart for the instruction center of the Kharikov Fire-Technical School. There, armed with fire extinguishers, shovels, pails and scrapers, they execute the procedures about which they learned in the lecture. Upon arrival at the instruction center, the group divides into three teams, and umpires and extras are designed.

Simultaneously, fires break out in three places. Without losing a second, the teams move forward to the place where the flames are raging. Ivan Serikov, Aleksandr Yatsenko and Vladimir Lugachev get the fire extinguishers into action. Asya Lebedeva, Ivan Zaychenko, Ella Gol'denberg, Vasiliy Butskiy and others man the shovels. Ella bustles around and wildly throws sand into the center of the flames. Hot sparks fly out all around, landing on the clothes of the fire-fighters. At this rate, the fire will not be put out very rapidly.

Naum Grigor'yevich quickly goes up to the young lady

and explains that in order to extinguish a fire one must systematically confine it to one area. Alla understood her error and quickly extinguished the fire. Some new introductory remarks are made: the fire was caused by light radiation. A shed, warehouse, and restaurant burned down. According to scouting estimates, in the zone of the fire 0.2 Roetgens of radioactive contaminating substances were found. Again receiving a task, the teams extinguish a fire and organize the rescue of the "wounded." Everyone takes into consideration the additional complication. Work is now carried on under conditions of radioactive contamination of the area.

During the break members enthusiastically exchange opinions and point out to each other the mistakes that were made. The training was very interesting! "And what are we going to do after the break, Naum Grigor'yevich?" asks Sima Khmel'nitskaya. "I will tell you right now." Having gathered the group around him, the commander-instructor explains the sequence of team activities in saving people from burning buildings. The teacher emphasizes, "this operation demands the highest degree of organization and discipline from those conducting it." "We will manage it," answer the trainees with self-assurance.

First, a dummy was lowered from the third floor of a model building. Basically, everything was done correctly. However, the rate of descent was rather high. This caused extra inconvenience for those acting as "wounded." "Note," explained the commander-instructor, "that jerky movements of the rope are dangerous to the "wounded." The second run-through of the operation was more correct. When the remaining teams performed the same task, Naum Grigor'yevich decided to work out this important maneuver with the extras as well. The lowering of a person from the third floor was entrusted to the team of Aleksandr Yatsenko, Ivan Serikov and Ivan Gaychenko. The commander-instructor hoped that these persons would carry out the task in an excellent fashion and then teach the remaining trainees how to carry out the maneuver correctly and accurately. The youth justified the hopes of the teacher. The "wounded" was delivered from the window of the third floor to the ground quickly and with attention to every safety measure.

They all returned to class. Once again, as after training on the first subject, the commander-instructor conducted a general discussion and analysis of each team's mistakes. The trainees displayed great enthusiasm. With an active exchange of opinions the studies for the second day were concluded.

V. Sokolov, Special Correspondent of Soviet Patriot
Kharkov

IN FRIENDLY WORK:
LETTERS FROM A PVO SCHOOL

[Following is a continuation of the article by
V. Sokolov in Sovetskiy Patriot, Wednesday,
28 December 1960, page 2.]

It was not yet nine o'clock when a visitor came to the director of the PVO school. It was a DOSAAF activist, the director of fire prevention of the Kharikov Electrotechnical Plant, Petr Prokhorovich Kushnarev. The DOSAAF Committee of the enterprise had entrusted him with a responsibility -- checking the progress of training workers in the "Ready for PVO" program, stage II.

"The other day I checked on how many public instructors we have. It has become clear that each branch still lacks two or three leaders of PVO study groups," Kushnarev began. "The management made a decision to train another 30 people and, together with the branch directors, they selected the people. Now we would like to know when this group may be sent to you, to the PVO school."

Kirilinko immediately consulted with the instructors. They decided to accept the group immediately after the matriculation of the group then undergoing training. This incident testifies to the fact that the PVO school enjoys great popularity in the rayon. For questions of anti-aircraft defense the activists of the Society use the school's constant and, one must say, skilled aid. Meanwhile, the trainees once again gather for studying the day's subject. Today standards are being taken.

The theme of instruction is searching for "wounded," rendering first aid and removing them from the site of devastation. The training is conducted by an instructor of the oblast PVO school, Semen Semenovich Gol'dshteyn, a doctor's assistant by education.

As last time, the first two hours were devoted to a lecture. The teacher thoroughly characterized possible injuries under conditions of modern means of destruction. In the course of the talk he reminded the trainees of all the types of shock, contusions, burns, injurious effects from radioactive and poisonous materials, as well as the

sequence for rendering aid to the wounded, for which the services of the population might be enlisted.

At this time the commander-instructor prepared the equipment for practical training: stretchers, first aid kits, straps, individual means of protection, splints and quilted gauze bandages.

After dividing up into pairs, the trainees study how to correctly tie bandages for the head, chest and extremities where there are broken bones. Under the leadership of the instructor they perform all of the operations demonstrated to them. The methods of bandaging the nose, eyes, chin and bones of the hand have already been mastered.

"Does everyone know how to correctly tear a bandage?" asks Semen Semenovich suddenly. The trainees make attempts to effect a quick longitudinal tear of the bandage; however, almost no one succeeded. The gauze was torn every which way. Many were perplexed and shrugged their shoulders: indeed, it was such a simple thing and yet one just could not get it. "Here is another one of those variations on the theme 'simple things'" smiles the instructor. Then he shows the correct method.

"Let us now recall the kinds of bone fractures," says Semen Semenovich. Sima Khmel'nitskaya immediately answers, "compound and simple." The young lady characterizes in detail the symptoms of both types of fractures. "What do you do if you do not have a splint?" the instructor asks again. "If the wounded person has a broken hand, one may tie it to the trunk of the body: if a foot is broken, it can be tied to the other foot. It is important to maintain immobility of the broken extremities during transport," emphasizes Sima.

And thus it goes during the instruction. First the instructor characterizes a type of injury, and then he demonstrates the method of rendering aid to the wounded person, and finally the trainees practice until the methods are fully mastered.

The instruction is completed with the subject of conducting a relay (this is what they call the means of transporting a wounded person while changing teams in the process). Groups of four trainees each are dispersed to various parts of the field. An extra lies on a stretcher. The first team, headed by Selim Iofin, moves forward. After 15 meters the second team takes the stretcher from the first team. The leader of the second team, Pavel Mashchenko, carefully directs the arrangement of his men with gestures. Without the slightest delay the "wounded person" is delivered to the next exchange point. Here something went wrong: Vasilii Butskiy, instead of taking the stretcher, dashed forward and confused the activities of the

entire team. "As you were!" The relay was conducted a second time. After a break the trainees study the last subject -- what the population must do in the event of chemical, radioactive and bacteriological contamination. This instruction is again directed by the commander-instructor.

The instructor acquaints the trainees with the situation and instructs the teams. They in turn begin the work. Aleksandr Yatsenko and Pavel Mashchenko sprinkle decontamination material into a sieve-carrier. Their team is given the responsibility of making a passageway in the sector, "contaminated" with persistent chemical agents (OV).

The dimensions of the passageway are indicated. Shaking the sieve-carriers, the trainees begin moving upon it. Dina Soroka and Roza Mel'nikov wet the thin layer sand (an imitation of lime) with water. Vasilii Butskiy uses a special punctured cylinder fastened to a wooden handle to dust those areas missed by the sieve-carriers and also waters them. After them Ivan Usol'tsev and Ella Gol'denberg mix the wet "lime" with brooms so that as much as possible will produce its decontaminating action.

In a few minutes the passageway is ready. The team returns to the "safe place." Everything would have been alright if the carriers had not forgotten to wipe their shoes on the "mat" -- a pile of "lime" sprinkled on the edge of the "contaminated" area. This is impermissible. It is possible to contaminate the uncontaminated area with OV on the shoes.

The pumps champ away and the water spurts from the hoses. Ivan Zaychenko, Ivan Serikov and Aleksey Gerasimov "deactivate" a vertical wall. The youngsters work conscientiously. Meter by meter the wall is cleaned of the mud sticking to it, in which there is "radioactive" dust.

By repeated repetition of unsuccessful operations the trainees master all the methods of defense against weapons of mass destruction which have been envisioned by the program.

During the second half of the third day of instruction, all of them passed the requirements and received a public instructor's certificate for the "Ready for PVO" program, stage II. Returning to their enterprises the new detachment of PVO training group leaders are received for work with open arms. The knowledge and practical experience acquired in the PVO school will enable them to deal successfully with the task entrusted to them.

4.

The PVO school has turned out another group of public

instructors. But this is only a small part of the varied daily operations which its amicable collective conducts. The school also trains public instructors directly for enterprises. For example, in recent months PVO commander-instructors Naum Grigor'evich Huyeov, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich Bernikov and director Aleksey Nikolayevich Kirilenko taught dozens of PVO group leaders in such large plants as the State Bearing Plant, Serp i Molot and others having available resources for this.

By the beginning of December the school had trained several hundred public instructors. Results were good. These days two groups per week are being turned out. The proper number of PVO group leaders for three rayons of the city served by the school will be trained by the deadline.

The Kharikov Oblast Committee of DOSAAF ably directs the activities of PVO schools. Their workers regularly engage in instruction-methodology, as do the representatives of city and rayon committees of the Society. Conferences of the active, with the participation of the directors of enterprises, institutions, kolkhozes and sovkhoses are held.

The value of such measures is obvious. Initiative is stimulated and people are mobilized. It was not by accident that at a meeting of the active of the Sakhnovshchinskiy Rayon an appeal was made to all DOSAAF organizations to begin competitions for high quality instruction of the population in the means of defense against weapons of mass destruction. Upon the initiative of those of the Sakhovshchinskiy Rayon who have taken upon themselves obligations in this matter, there has been considerable expansion in the oblast.

One must note that in handling problems of PVO, the Kharkov Oblast Committee (senior instructor of the PVO oblast committee is Comrade Dimentman) plans the work with due regard for local conditions and avoids pattern recommendations equally obligatory for all. The oblast PVO school (Director -- Comrade Anyanova), together with the oblast committee, has developed a variation of a training field especially for local DOSAAF organizations. Such things are taken into account as the properties of soils of various areas and the availability of local building materials. In a number of villages such training fields have already been built. As a rule DOSAAF members build these themselves.

The successes of Kharikov are unquestionable. However, their experience and the practice of many other DOSAAF organizations and PVO schools brings to mind that

many problems of training for defense against weapons of mass destruction can be resolved in a different manner, which would improve even more the quality of this work.

In the first place, an objection is raised by activists and PVO school instructors because of the system of accepting standards for training public instructors in the new program. Although mastery of all the subjects of the program takes, for example, two and a half days, during the concluding instruction several teams, one after the other, must do the practical work for every subject studied, changing locations and necessary equipment several times, all in four or five hours.

An extreme lack of time causes hurrying, which in turn leads to oversimplification and arbitrary operations. It sometimes happens that for some reason or another a trainee cannot attend the concluding exercises, although in all the previous lessons in the course of two and one-half days he performed excellently. The trainee does not receive a certificate of public instructor. Those absent during the concluding exercises are advised to join teams undergoing training for passing the norms. But the administration of the enterprise or institution does not release the worker for study in a PVO school a second time.

The answer to this problem is as follows: during the exercise for a specific norm, it should count if completed without errors. It is easier and more useful to repeat an element once more, attempting to perfect it during the lesson, than to organize hasty stagings toward the end of the training which are called norm meeting.

In the second place, the passing of norms by the public should not be handled as is done at present but all-plant (all-kolkhoz) training should be conducted with this goal in mind. The meaning and essence of the new PVO program consists in training the public in methods of combatting the consequences of air attack right at the respective installations. Such studies would be the best answer to the purpose.

In the third place, workers of PVO schools, public instructors, all activists and visual aids for the "Ready for PVO" program, stage II, published by DOSAAF, are subject to serious criticism. For some reason they are not organized by subject matter; this greatly complicates their use in lessons. For a particular illustration, the teacher must turn to several posters, and this diverts the attention of the trainees and hinders a speedy digestion of the material. This neglect is even more vexing because according to the general consensus the posters for the previous program were handled very well.

In the PVO schools it is necessary immediately to close this gap caused by the authors of the posters. Here they put together and prepare some of the posters and visual aids with their own resources. The large detachment of workers of PVO schools, rayon and city committees of DOSAAF, as well as the activists of the Society, undertaking the honorable task of training the people of our country for defense against weapons of mass destruction, express the hope that the PVO Administration of the Central Committee of DOSAAF will study their observations.

V. Sokolov
Special Correspondent, Sovetskiy Patriot
Kharikov

Photo by G. Sukhotina. Caption: Galina Kravets (right) and Dina Soroka perform ably. Their tying of complicated bandages is excellent.

TO WHAT INDIFFERENCE IS LEADING

Following is a translation of an article by
I. Pozdnyakov in Sovetskiy Patriot, Moscow,
25 December 1960, No 103 (2430), page 2.

At many enterprises, institutions and schools in Stalingrad they are beginning to teach the adult population the "Prepared for PVO" program, stage II. Those places where DOSAAF committees have shown operational ability and where people are permeated with the feeling of personal responsibility for this important matter, public PVO instructors have long since been trained, groups have been formed and the essential educational-material basis has been provided. Parallel with this, there are many enterprises and institutions where preparations for teaching the public the new PVO program are proceeding on their own inertia. The Stalingrad Tractor Parts and Parts Standards Plant is a large enterprise. One cannot say that the DOSAAF organization here is small in numbers. However, mass-defense work here is being carried out extremely poorly. Preparations for handling the "Prepared for PVO" program, stage II, are also poor.

The DOSAAF plant committee, headed by S. Pshestanchik, is indifferent to this extremely important problem. At this plant training on the "Prepared for PVO" program, stage I, has not yet been completed. Only 70% of bench and office workers, engineering-technical workers have met the standards. They have not even bothered to train public instructors for the new program. However, the Stalingrad PVO school has requested many times that persons be sent for study. Finally, 15 persons were sent to the school.

"How can the committee possibly conduct study on an 18-hour program for the huge enterprise collective without a sufficient number of instructors?" we asked Pshestanchik. "It will be a little difficult," the answer came. "And how many public instructors do you plan to train?" "More than 40." "When are you going to train them?" "We shall get it done wometime, naturally not right away."

With this state of affairs training on the new program

could drag on forever. The program for training the adult population for collective operations to eliminate the consequences of air attack states that each exercise in the study group should be purposeful in order to inculcate practical skills in the student, and that the basic method of training the population should be the visual demonstration method with subsequent training of the students. Only comprehensively trained instructors can carry out these exercises. But the enterprise has few of them. The quality of the lessons for the "Prepared for PVO" standards, stage II, depends to quite an extent on the presence of an educational-material basis. DOSAAF committees should acquire as soon as possible the necessary aids and literature on PVO, should maintain the material basis gained during the period of training for the "Prepared for PVO" program, stage I, should mobilize initiative and independent action on the part of the students themselves to form various teaching and visual aids. Things are in poor condition at the enterprise in this respect also. The DOSAAF committee has not taken care to see that the lessons for the new program are equipped with everything necessary. Public PVO instructor, shop foreman S. Ya. Brantsev, says: "We do not have much equipment. It was difficult to conduct lessons on the 14-hour program. Now these difficulties will be even greater."

The new program for training the adult population for collective operations in order to eliminate the consequences of air attack requires serious preparations for each lesson. Excess simplification and stereotyping are impermissible in teaching. The Stalingrad DOSAAF city committee should do everything in its power as rapidly as possible to correct the situation in those organizations where preparations for training for the new program have been poorly laid, including the Tractor Parts and Parts Standards Plant.

I. Pozdnyakov (correspondant of Sovetskiy Patriot)
Stalingrad

AT A NEW STAGE
(STAGE II)

[Following is a translation of an article by
I. Varennikov in Sovetskiy Patriot, 11 Janu-
ary 1961, page 2.]

The Fourth All-Union Congress of DOSAAF noted in its resolutions that training of the adult population in the methods of anti-atomic, anti-chemical, and anti-bacteriological defense is one of the most important jobs of the society's organizations. PVO work in the DOSAAF associations is itself important. It encompasses millions of Soviet citizens -- members of DOSAAF workers.

Mass PVO training is a component part of the arrangements geared for strengthening the defense capability of the country. This is why the Central Committee of the Party has paid and is paying constant attention to this phase of the work. PVO problems have been repeatedly discussed in the Presidium of the Central Committee of DOSAAF, in the secretariat, and at committee Plena. In December 1960 the Central Committee conducted a special meeting of the society's core of PVO activists. Participating in the work of the committee were society committee workers, PVO school workers, temporary deputy-chairmen of rayon and city DOSAAF committees, section leaders, directors of civic PVO schools and public instructors, representatives of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, MPVO and others.

As the results of the meeting showed, the majority of the DOSAAF organizations are dealing successfully with their assigned jobs in popular training in the "Ready for PVO" program, stage I. In the DOSAAF associations the students in the PVO classes have acquired practical skills in the use of individual and collective methods of defense from weapons of mass destruction. The educational material basis upon which popular PVO training is conducted has improved significantly. PVO propaganda has been developed on a broad scale. Competitions and training sessions in anti-aircraft defense have become more numerous.

All this has become possible thanks to the attention

and aid given by party organs and Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, the participation in PVO work of many of the society's activists, and the great organizational activity of the committees.

Now the DOSAAF organizations are getting to work on a new, more complicated stage of popular training in the new curriculum, "Ready for PVO," stage II, which encompasses training for collective action for eliminating the after-effects of air attack in the most heavily-hit areas. This is a huge undertaking. It can be consummated only with the correct handling of PVO instruction and intelligent use of its many forms and methods.

The civic activists, on temporary duty in committees, in civic schools, and in sections, and the public instructors who direct the PVO classes are the decisive force in the successful fulfillment of the popular training job in the new program.

Stepped-up training and retraining of the public instructors is taking place at this time in the committees and PVO schools. To insure high quality instruction, the DOSAAF committees should try to see that all are attracted to the classes and that no instructors drop out after the studies. During the course of the studies it is necessary to give constant help -- invite students to assemblies, hold meetings and exchange experiences, have on-the-spot consultations and practice visual demonstrations.

In this respect instruction-consultation points attached to DOSAAF committees can do a great deal. We might mention the experience of the DOSAAF organization in Armenia as an example. Instruction-consultation points have been set up here in all the cities and rayons. They do a lot of work with the society activists -- organize methodological assemblies, lectures and movies, and publicize and popularize the experience of the best class leaders.

The consultation points work well in Sverdlovskaya and Smolenskaya oblasts, in a number of oblasts in Belorussia, and in the Ukraine.

Encouragement to the best of them is an important stimulus to the work of the activists. The committees should not only do this themselves but should strive to have the activists noted by the directors of the enterprises, institutions, sovkhozes, and kolkhozes and MPVO headquarters.

While encouraging the best, we should not forget about those who have not achieved high results in the work of the classes. The reasons for this must be found and attention given to these persons. They should be helped

to get into the swing of things. It must be confessed that there are still committee workers who, seeing that a man has not fulfilled or has badly fulfilled his job, begin to give him a good dressing down in speeches or in meetings instead of having a heart-to-heart talk with him and giving him good advice.

During the time of popular training in the individual curriculum there were several cases of underestimating the role of the civic activists in the PVO work. For example, in Kirgiziya, Lithuania, the Yakut ASSR, Kemerovskaya and Belgorodskaya oblasts, individual committees did not properly draw public instructors into training with the result that the quality of PVO training dropped.

Training civic activists and getting them into work in every possible way are the number one duties of the PVO committees and schools of the voluntary patriotic society.

The availability of a good material-technical base plays an important part in the job of successful popular PVO training. Therefore, it is the duty of the committees to show daily concern about its composition and strengthening, skillfully making use of the funds and equipment available at the enterprises, kolkhozes, MPVO headquarters and medical institutions.

The subjects of the "Ready for PVO," stage II, curriculum are much more difficult than stage I. To teach hundreds and thousands of people group action in the heat of disaster demands special considerations. The methods of the leading organizations in a number of cities, rayons, and large enterprises call for PVO training centers and field facilities. In particular, this is widely practiced around Khar'kov.

The Khar'kovskaya Oblast PVO school has worked out a variant of the PVO training ground for the local organizations and recommended list of equipment and supplies required for conducting instruction on such grounds.

The workers of the Khar'khovskaya Oblast Committee of DOSAAF and the PVO school have put in a great deal of effort for the practical equipping of the training grounds in the rayons and local organizations. Construction of training grounds has spread to all the rayons. One of them is at the Kolkhoz "Shlyakh Lenina" in the Khar'khovskiy rural rayon.

Equipping the training area was not expensive, for this job was done by the kolkhoz worker-activists of the society themselves. The republic committee of DOSAAF in the Ukraine approved a project for such a PVO training ground and recommended it for extension to all rural society organizations.

Practice has shown that here the committees display creative initiative and support the spontaneous activity of the broad masses of DOSAAF members, a sound material base is in evidence. Unfortunately, the parasitic mood is still strong in many of our committee leaders. Such leaders imagine that all the necessary accoutrements for teaching and athletic work, right down to the smallest trifles, should be put before them from the center. They forget that DOSAAF conducts its own affairs on the basis of the fullest development of initiative and spontaneous activity of its members and offers them the greatest possibilities for creating, with the help of the community, a material base right on the spot.

Now, with an improved guidance and control of the PVO training course the committees are called upon to strive for the highest quality in each lesson and to inculcate practical skills in those studying. It should not be forgotten that the ability to act in a harmonious and organized manner is one of the most important assignments of the new curriculum. Most serious attention should be paid to this.

It is necessary to enlist the public in conducting checks and to increase the role of the temporary deputy chairmen of the committees and PVO sections in this.

It should be noted that several PVO committee, school and section leaders frequently have an over-simplified conception of the term check ("kontrolirovat") often limit checking to a superficial verification of the progress of the lessons by a summary account. This is wrong. To check means always to keep the training in view, to probe deeply into the essence of the matter, skillfully analyzing the situation, and to help in a practical way to put the work on the required level.

In the goals of achieving practical skills, we must attract students to participate in contests of DOSAAF organizations and studies being organized by local anti-aircraft defense headquarters. It is necessary to help deepen the knowledge received by the students in classes with all forms and methods of propaganda and agitation.

Great help from the DOSAAF organization can be rendered to the PVO schools and sections in their explanatory work by the departments of the All-Union Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge. The workers in the PVO schools and sections have displayed praiseworthy initiative. Together they conduct seminars for the propagandists and help one another work out the subject matter for lectures on PVO and other defense topics. In Sverdlovsk, Smolensk and Leningrad the leaders of the military sections of the society engaged in dissemination

of political and technical knowledge are in the forefront of the DOSAAF sections.

As part of conducting agitator-propagandist work it is necessary to explain clearly and incisively to the public the importance to the state of studying the means and methods of group action and defense against weapons of mass destruction in the center of the zone of destruction.

Public training in PVO methods should combine the cultivation of the spirit of ardent Soviet patriotism and love of the motherland in our youth and all workers with the growth and strengthening of the DOSAAF organizations and every possible improvement in all the activities of the voluntary society.

I. Varennikov
Director, PVO Department
Central Committee, DOSAAF

UNREALISTIC OPTIMISM

[Following is a translation of an article by G. Kryuk in Sovetskiy Patriot, 21 January 1961, page 3.]

Training of the public in the new PVO curriculum has begun in the associations of the society. Thousands of activists, committee workers and PVO school workers are preparing to pass this test with flying colors. Many instructors have already begun the lessons.

Is it like this everywhere? Unfortunately, no. Several committee leaders have shown little concern with PVO matters. ... We are in the Kalininskiy Rayon of Tashkent. This rayon includes, besides enterprises, institutions and schools, a group of kolkhozes.

We are talking with the chairman of the Rayon DOSAAF committee, Tashmukhamedov. He answered our questions reluctantly. "Has the training of public instructors in the curriculum of "Ready for PVO", stage II, begun?" "No," Tashmukhamedov quietly answers and awaits the next question. "Has the plan for their training been drawn up?" "No..." "Well, have you worked out a plan for training the public in the new curriculum for the rayon?" "No."

What is being done in reference to this important problem? As it turns out, nothing. During the important period for drawing up the project for the "Ready for PVO", stage II, curriculum the workers in the Kalininskiy Rayon of the capital of Uzbekistan have taken a self-appointed holiday.

Beside us sits the head of the rayon PVO school, El'bek Ziyamukhamedov. He is the fourth director of the school in a year. His three predecessors, after working two or three months each, handed in their replacement requests. Ziyamukhamedov has also decided to leave.

Tashmukhamedov is little troubled by the rapid turnover of the PVO school cadres. He calmly signs orders for the release of the school's workers. This has a negative effect on the training of the public in PVO methods.

It should be observed that Tashmukhamedov himself has only become superficially acquainted with the problems of organizing PVO training. We asked him to acquaint us with personal responsibilities of the instructors and their hourly load. The director of the rayon organizations, with a long record of service in the society, opened his eyes in surprise. He declared that he had never heard of that.

It is no accident that in the past year three staff workers of

the rayon PVO school did not prepare a single instructor for the society, did not conduct a single class or lecture, did not organize a single exhibit and did not organize a single anti-aircraft defense contest. It appears that during the year all they did was sign the payroll.

Two years ago 65 public PVO instructors were trained. The present whereabouts of that active core, which could be enlisted to train the workers in the new curriculum, is not known either in the district DOSAAF committee or in the PVO school, since for the last two years no work has been conducted with public instructors.

Tashmukhamedov is in an optimistic frame of mind about the new PVO curriculum. "We will correct the situation," he says. Optimism is a good quality. But in this case it occasions bewilderment. "We will correct it...", but at the meeting of the presidium of the rayon committee there were no speeches about the new curriculum. Moreover, training of the public in "Ready for PVO", stage I, has not been completed in the rayon.

It would be interesting to know what the chairman of the Tashkent City Committee of DOSAAF, Rakhimov thinks about this. Is it possible that he does not worry about the state of affairs of such an important undertaking of great national significance as the training of the public in the new PVO curriculum? It is long since time to remind many leaders that they should approach their assigned mission with a great sense of responsibility.

BROADER SCOPE FOR THE SPARTAKIADA

Following is a translation of an article by
N. Pokrovskiy in Sovetskiy Patriot, 25 January
1961, Page 2.

The sports battle in the events of the All-Union technical sports spartakiada is going into the eighth month. Nearly 8.5 million people have taken part in it. In a number of organizations of the society the spartakiada has taken on a mass character.

For example, in Belorussia and the Bashkir and Mordva autonomous republics and in Kalininskaya, Smolenskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Khmel'nitskaya oblasts, more than 30 percent of the society's membership has participated in the contests, and in 50 oblast, kray and republics every fourth DOSAAF member.

In the course of the spartakiada there has been a noticeable increase in the number of contests and participants in automobile, motorcycle and motorboat sports. In the 1958 Spartakiada 78,000 auto-sportsmen and slightly over 1000 hydroplane drivers and motorboat racers competed, while in the currently held Spartakiada 280,000 drivers and motorcyclists and 30,000 motorboat operators have left the start.

Flying and skindiving are receiving much wider attention. It is gratifying that glider and parachuting competitions were held by 1,300 local DOSAAF organizations. Skindiving is growing noticeably. Skindiving competitions have been held in more than 500 local DOSAAF organizations and 100 rayons. In the last Spartakiada skindiving only got started, and now it is holding its own.

Model car racing received further development. In the last spartakiada only 22 oblast and republic model car racing competitions were held and in the local organizations there were none at all. Now there have been competitions in 1000 local DOSAAF organizations and more than 600 rayons.

In the course of the spartakiada the ranks of category sportsmen have grown. For example, in the Bashkir

ASSR in the last six months of the past year more category sportsmen were produced than in the whole of 1959. Enterprises, kolkhozes and educational institutions produced their champions and record-holders. At the Machine Assembly Plant, for example, the airplane model sports champions were design engineers Yeremin and Sharbin.

In the settlement of Ivanishcha in Gus-Khrustal'nyy Rayon of Vladimirskaya oblast, young athlete Mikhailov became the motorcycle champion. Many such examples may be given. Joint spartakiady still further improved relations between komsomol and DOSAAF organizations. The komsomol committees began to devote more attention to mass defense work and development of technical sports. Now many Komsomol leaders are appearing as pioneers in athletic activities, heading motorcycle runs and participating in competitions. Komsomol members comprise nearly half the participants in the spartakiada.

The spartakiada is furthering the advance not only of athletics but of all activities of the society. At the same time there are serious deficiencies. Recently the Central Committee of DOSAAF, after discussing the progress of the spartakiada, noted that it still had not assumed genuinely mass dimensions and in a number of DOSAAF organizations was being conducted unsatisfactorily. Many DOSAAF associations do not usually participate in it. There are many rayons where the spartakiada had not really gotten underway. In Kzyl-Ordinskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya, Gur'yevskaya, and the former Akmolinskaya oblasts of the Kazakh SSR, almost one half the local organizations of the society did not conduct a single contest in the spartakiada program. In the oblast center, Gur'yev, a total of 10 contests took place. Characteristically, out of 131 local DOSAAF organizations only three participated in the spartakiada.

In a number of rayons of Stavropo'skiy Kray and Gor'kovskaya Oblast half of the local organizations did not take part in the spartakiada. The spartakiada is being conducted extremely unsatisfactorily in Georgia, Moldavia and in Kuybyshevskaya, Tomskaya, Poltavskaya and Chernigovskaya oblasts. In the local organizations of Altayskiy Kray and Vologodskaya and Tomskaya oblasts, not a single automobile competition has been held in the last six months. In Khabarovskiy Kray and in Kemerovskaya, Arkhangel'skaya and Chitinskaya oblasts, a total of one automobile contest took place. The situation is no better with motorcycle sports. This applies most of all to the local DOSAAF societies in Tomskaya and Vologodskaya oblasts, the Northern Ossetian and Komi ASSR.

Serious defects are present in the development of radio competitions. In the DOSAAF organizations in Chitinskaya and Belogodskaya oblasts, the Karél'skaya and Northern Ossetian ASSR and Krasnoyarskiy Kray proper attention is not paid to radiosports, and radio ham contests are organized on a haphazard basis. A still worse situation occurs in Kurskaya oblast.

Many committees of DOSAAF which have great opportunities do not really occupy themselves with the development of water sports. In the Estonian SSR, for example, only three motorboat contests have been held; in Primorskiy Kray -- five; in Dagestan -- seven. They are neglecting skindiving in Rostovna-Donu, Astrakhan', Makha-chkal, Vladivostok and Sakhalin.

The progress of the spartakiada shows that development of technical sports is uneven. Riflemen comprise 80 percent of all participants in the spartakiada. The DOSAAF committee should, while not reducing the extent of rifle sports, take measures for the development of the other types of technical sports. Many organizations of the society, seeking to add size to the contests, conduct competitions in types of sports not envisaged in the spartakiada program. In Perm', of 178,000 participants, only 78,000 competed in spartakiada program sports. The same picture is seen in Sverdlovskaya Oblast. It is not bad, of course, to have other types of sports develop in the spartakiada. But the fact is that the big job of the spartakiada is to advance the technical sports by every possible means.

But can this goal be reconciled with the fact that in a number of oblasts very few sportsmen have participated in the spartakiada. In Novosibirskaya Oblast, for example, four or five persons participated in each automobile and model car competition that was held. And in Severnaya Osetiya a total of four men took part in two automobile contests.

Contests in all-around salt-water sports, as is known, were team ones. They could be conducted in four or six-oar boats. Judging from the account of the Vologda organization committee of the spartakiada, seven such contests took place there and in each of them four or five men participated. This would mean that a team for one boat was at the start and had the field to itself!

Winter is in full swing. The facts at hand indicate that with the cold weather a lull is taking place in the spartakiada in a number of places. In Amurskaya Oblast, for example, in the first month of winter not a single contest took place and in Kemerovskaya Oblast a

total of 100 persons participated. An analogous situation is observed in Novosibirsk and Tula. This is impermissible. Decisive measures must be taken to use the winter fully for conducting sports events and increasing the skills of the sportsmen. "Fox-hunt" contests and other all-around sports elicit much interest from radio-sportsmen. In automobile and motorcycle contests, cross-country races should be held as well as automobile competitions based on fuel economy and automobile stunt driving. Rifle contests can naturally be held.

Enclosed athletic facilities such as shooting galleries, swimming pools, gymnasiums, etc., should be widely used in conducting the spartakiada during winter months.

The Fourth All-Union Congress of DOSAAF paid special attention to the formation of sports teams and the improvement of training for sportsmen by committees of the local organizations of the society. Unfortunately, such teams do not exist everywhere, and the training of sportsmen takes place haphazardly. The result is that sportsmen frequently compete unprepared and their performances are poor. For example, in Vladimirskaya Oblast only 1.4% of the participants in the spartakiada had met the official-rating standards.

Nevertheless, the society clubs are little attracted to spartakiada participation. Many of them continue to ignore this important sports event. Yet the clubs contain highly-skilled athletes, coaches and judges.

Soon the rayon and city spartakiady begin. Many judges will be needed to hold them. Training should be organized in all the clubs and in such quantity as to provide for all the contests conducted in the rayons and cities.

Recently the Komsomol and DOSAAF committees have done much in the way of spartakiada publicity. Almost everywhere posters have been put into very wide circulation and there have been leaflets of appeal and addresses. The Komsomol press has become considerably more concerned with propaganda for technical sports. Many Komsomol newspapers regularly cover the progress of the spartakiada in their areas. This is fine. However, we should still further publicize the progress of the contests, talk about the champions, record-holders and sports achievements.

It is a matter of honor for the DOSAAF committees and the Komsomol to conduct the technical sports spartakiada successfully, to achieve mass participation and improvement in the individual sportsmen.

N. Pokrovskiy, Director of the Staff, All-Union Spartakiada for Technical Sports.

SOUND KNOWLEDGE FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTORS

Following is a translation of an article
in Sovetskiy Patriot, 29 January 1961,
Page 2.

Since the beginning of the year many DOSAAF organizations embarked on the fulfillment of a major and important job -- mass education of the adult population in PVO knowledge according to the new 18-hour program.

The training in PVO groups is being and will be conducted by thousands of public instructors who have undergone special training in sessions by committees and PVO schools of the society. The public instructors are a great force. Their knowledge and practical skills will have much to do with the success of the work of the PVO classes.

Now the training and retraining of the teaching staff in the new curriculum is taking place in many organizations. This work should be completely finished everywhere by 1 July 1961. Letters are arriving to the editorial board of Sovetskiy Patriot in which DOSAAF committee workers, PVO school workers and activists inform us on the progress of training PVO instructors and methodological lessons, express critical observations and offer suggestions.

"Here in Petrovodsk," writes A. Okishev, the director of the PVO school, in his letter to the editorial board, "we have already turned out several companies of public instructors. Training of future class leaders is of the practical type and takes place on the spot. All the exercises of the curriculum are worked out with the participants gathered at the training areas. The instructor training goes successfully in the DOSAAF collectives of the mica factory, the lumber mill and the forestry school."

V. Slobodyan, chairman of the DOSAAF committee of the Borokhtyanskiy Lumber Combine of the Stanislavakaya Oblast of the Ukrainian SSR, I. Cheloshkin, chairman of the Struninskiy Rayon DOSAAF committee of Vladimiraskaya Oblast, I. Kazakov, public instructor of the Kalininskiy

Rayon Committee of DOSAAF in Moscow, A. Nazarov, activist of the society of the Perovski Electric Train Car Repair Plant and others have written about their experiences in teaching public PVO instructors.

In these organizations, they take seriously the selection of instructors. The classes as a rule are handled by workers who know the assigned task well, among whom are many specialists with secondary and higher technical education and reserve officers. Those committee and school leaders do well who, with the aim of reinforcing the knowledge received at the gatherings, regularly aid the public instructors, conducting with them seminars, consultations and demonstrations.

"In our city", writes N. Santov of Karaganda to the editors, "we had a most interesting one-day seminar with the public instructors. The participants of the seminar, Shlyandin, Baranova, Murzin and others shared their experiences in conducting lessons in PVO study groups and made a number of remarks directed at those DOSAAF committees which still lend little aid to the public instructors in conducting lessons on the new program and in consolidating the material on the training basis.

The workers of the training methodological center for PVO in Belorussia, L. Lemesh informs the editors from Minsk, held a three-day session for public instructors. Such sessions will be held with the workers of the teaching organizations of DOSAAF. This will aid them in mastering the new PVO program and rendering better organizational and methodological aid to the society's committees.

The PVO schools are carrying out a major task. The workers of these schools are always striving to increase their specialized knowledge. Those committees which organize the training of staff instructors are proceeding correctly. In this respect the initiative of the Bryanskaya Oblast committee of DOSAAF merits attention. As the senior instructor of the oblast committee, P. Kuzin, tells it, teaching-methodological sessions are held with the oblast PVO school workers. The participants of the sessions exchange practical experience, make remarks about the use of the propaganda mechanism and listen to interesting lectures.

An important place in the work of the public instructors is occupied by problems of material-technical support of the instruction. News on the formation of a basis for training comes from cities and rayons. The director of the PVO school in Kyzyl, in the Tuva Autonomous Region, S. Samuel'son, writes that the school workers, with the aid of activists, equipped the training

areas. Much of the equipment and visual aids were prepared with their help.

The workers of the Voznesenskaya PVO school in Nikolayevskaya Oblast have worked well. A letter from the senior instructor of the oblast committee of DOSAAF, N. Kislik, states that the activists of the school, under the leadership of their director, Grigorenko, fitted out the training area with a covered trench, a model house and a place for gas fumigation. In the classroom there are models, posters and other visual aids.

Experiences in training group leaders in rural areas is shared with the editors by P. Pavlyuk, an instructor in the Chernovitskaya PVO school. Meetings of public instructors, he relates, were held in a large village in the center of several populated areas. Diagrams, posters, dosage and radiation count instruments, gas masks and protective clothing were furnished. Other items were improvised on the spot. Teachers, agricultural specialists, and other DOSAAF activists from the kolkhozes participated actively.

Reserve officer V. Kulikov from Moscow and PVO school worker V. Kir'yakov in Debal'tsevo of Stalinskaya Oblast emphasize in their letters that the training of public instructors is important. This is true. Giving instructors sound knowledge and practical skills is one of the most important duties of the PVO committees and schools.

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